The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,237 New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessel	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY.
L.	Parramatta ...	4750	900	C. Gadd.....	5th Dec.
M.	Pekin	3900	600	A. Symons	12th ,,
L.	Malwa.....	2959	550	A. W. Adamson..	19th ,,
—	Gwalior	2733	500	F. Harris.....	26th ,,
					1885.
L.	Rosetta	3502	7.0	G. W. Brady.....	2nd Jan.
M.	Venetia	2724	500	A. B. Daniell....	9th ,,
L.	Massilia	4911	1000	S. D. Shailer....	16th ,,
—	Nizam	2726	500	G. W. Atkinson.	23rd ,,
L.	Sutlej	4194	800	A. H. Johnson..	30th ,,
M.	Siam	3041	500	E. Ashdown.....	6th Feb.
L.	Peshawar	3900	600	J. C. Babot.....	13th ,,
—	Assam.....	3038	500	S. F. Cole.....	20th ,,
L.	Tasmania.....	4500	800	C. Perrins.....	27th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change Vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	On	1884.
TASMANIA....| 4370	800	C. Perrins.....	12th	Dec.
HYDASPES..	2984	500	G. Scrivener.....	26th	,,
				1885.
BOKHARA....| 2944	500	H. Weigholl	9th	Jan.
SHANNON....| 1189	800	J. S. Murray	23rd	,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent P & O S N Company.
Bombay, Nov. 28, 1884

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class Rs. 630. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, Nov. 15, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.		
ABYSSINIA*.....	3,500	400	on Monday,	1st Dec. 1884.
GLAVA*.....	3,000	400	on Thursday	1st Jan. 1885.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bundar between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London *viâ* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 1, 1884.
* No second class accommodation.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons. H.P.	To sail 1884
TIFANIA.....| G. Doncich.....	4,000	600	29th Dec.
			1885.
PANDORA.....| G. Mettel.....	3,500	550	29th Jan.
BEREN.CE.....| G. R. Verona..	3,50	550	1st March
ELEKTRA.....| G. Sturt.....	1,100	650	2nd April
MEDUSA.....| G. Ragusin.....	3,500	550	2nd May

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 500	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1884.
BERENICE.....	G.B. Verona..	3,500	550.....	28th Dec.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	H.P.	To sail.
VORWAERTS.....	F. Egger.....	3,200	450..	13th Dec.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Mission House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Dec. 1, 1884.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

FARE, Rs. 450.

THE s.s. RYDAL HALL, 2,700 tons, 400 H. P., will sail as above about the 15th December, 1884.

Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following are the probable sailings :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Name	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	Sailing about	1884.
s.s. PERSIA.	3579	500	Hutchison	12th	Dec.
					1885.
s.s. VICTORIA,	3242	480	Wm. Russell	6th	Jan.
s.s. ASIA,	35 0	480		22nd	,,
s.s. BRITANNIA,	3089	480	F. Blight	4th	Feb.
s.s. BELGRAVIA,	0 0	1 00	G. C. Boothby	1st	Mar.

To be followed by other First class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 17th November, 1884. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

	Tons	Comdr	About
CLAN SINCLAIR.....	3,000..	C. E. Darley..	2nd Decr.

Passage Money Rs 400.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdr	About
CLAN DRUMMOND.....	3,000..	H. L. Wilson.	12th Dec.
CLAN MCARTHUR.....	4,000..	J. Rule.....	22nd do.
CLAN OGILVIE.....	2,500..	G. Nelson.....	2nd Jan.
CLAN MURRAY.....	2,100..	R. Worfolk..	12th do.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have splendid accommodation for first-class passengers.

Passage Money, Rs. 450.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,600 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd December, 1884, at 5 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 8th December, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Bahrein, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on 4th December, 1884.

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on FRIDAY, 5th December, 1884, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd October, 1884. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

Pamphlet of Routes, quotations, and full particulars sent free on application.

Address. THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY : 17, HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these watches to the trade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUPARI OR BETEL-NUT TOOTH PASTE.

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPARKLING ÆRATED WATER.

The most pleasant and agreeable is EFFERVESCING CITRATE OF POTASH WATER.

MAY be taken at all times instead of Soda Water; with Whiskey, Brandy, Sherry, &c., it forms a most agreeable beverage, and it has, moreover, the special advantage of counteracting to a considerable extent the injurious effects of Alcoholic Stimulants.

It is strongly recommended by the Faculty in cases of Fever, Prickly Heat, Gout and Rheumatism and Urinary affections.

Price Re. 1-8 per dozen.

Prepared only by

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
AT THEIR LABORATORY, BYCULLA.

SARSAPARILLA.

(CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT.)

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care, so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the finest Jamaica root is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative, and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.
Per bottle.....	Rs. 2-0
,, double size	,, 3-8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ANGLO-INDIAN EVANGELISATION SOCIETY.

A PUBLIC MEETING
will be held in the hall of the
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
Apollo-bunder
On Tuesday, 2nd December, at 8-30 p.m.
LORD RADSTOCK
WILL PRESIDE.
THE REV. J. FORDYCE OF SIMLA
(The Society's Commissioner)
will give an address,
previous to his departure from India by this week's mail steamer.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
MAP OF CHINA
AND
SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.
Size, 36 inches × 30 inches.
Mounted on Cloth and Rollers.
COLOURED.
Price, Re. 1 ; postage, one anna.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Rampart Row.

NOW READY
THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re. ; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SILK LONG CLOTH.

A NEW FABRIC adapted for LADIES' and CHILDRENS' DRESSES and UNDERCLOTHING.

Plain Ecru-tinted in piece of 50 to 54 yards,
34 inches wide, Rs. 2-4 per yard.
In cut, Rs. 2-8 per yard.

TWILLED SILK LONG CLOTH.

The same colour and material but slightly thicker, very suitable for Gentleman's Coats, Shirts, and Undervests or sleeping suits.

Price per piece of 50 to 54 yards, 30 inches wide,
Rs. 2-8 per yard.
In cut, Rs. 2-12 per yard.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

AGENTS TO THE SOLE PROPRIETORS :

TREACHER AND CO. LIMITED,
HEAD OFFICES—BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

NOTICE!!!!!!

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, having been APPOINTED the SOLE EXCLUSIVE AGENTS in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY for

MESSRS. F. GIESLER AND CO.,

are in a position, by special arrangement, to supply their Champagne, expressly prepared for India, with "For India" Brand, on the following advantageous terms :—

Giesler's "For India," their finest Brand.....	Cash per doz.	Qts.	Rs.	50 0
Do. do. do.	,, do.	Pts.	,,	26 8

Messrs. GIESLER'S reputation as one of the leading Champagne Houses is thoroughly established in every market of the world, and is due to the great care and attention bestowed on the selection and preparation of their Wines.

TREACHER & CO. have, therefore, the fullest confidence in bringing this Brand more prominently to the notice of Wine-consumers in India, believing it to be unequalled by any other imported.

Special terms for quantities to Messes, Clubs, Traders, and Co-operative Societies.

OBSERVE!!!!!!

THE SPECIALLY APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR MESSRS. GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE ARE

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GRAND SQUARE

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,

MANUFACTURED TO ORDER, EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA, BY

R. LIPP & SON OF STUTTGART

FURTHER SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND.

Price Rs. 600, Nett Cash.

Packing in tin lined case Rs. 25.

GUARANTEED TO WITHSTAND THE SEVEREST TEST OF CLIMATE.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

OWING to a Dissolution of Partnership, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been favoured with instructions to submit FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of December, 1884, on the premises, at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon, the well-known and old established Engineering Foundry and Metal Business known as the

CARNAC IRON WORKS, CARNAC-BUNDER, BOMBAY,

Together with the Goodwill, Leases of the business premises, Buildings, Sheds, Machinery, Plants, Tools, Stock-in-Trade and Effects.

THE WHOLE WILL BE SOLD IN ONE LOT AS A GOING CONCERN.

Possession will be given on 1st January, 1885.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had of Mr. WINTER, Solicitor, Meadow-street, Fort; Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay; and on the Premises.

The Property may be viewed by permission to be obtained of Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

SPIRITS IN JARS.

		Rs.	a.
Scotch Whisky	(per gallon)	9	0
Irish Whisky	do.	9	0
Cognac *	do.	10	10
Cognac * *	do.	11	2
Cognac * * *	do.	13	8
Cognac * * * * *	do.	15	8
Jars	(Capacity one gallon) ... ... each	2	8
Jars	(,, two ,,) ... ... each	3	0
Jars	(,, four ,,) ... ... each	4	0
Plated Lock Taps...	.. .. each	4	8

The Jars may be returned for re-filling.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

M. M. MODY & CO.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Cotton Mill, Gin, and Press Stores.
Engineers' Contractors', Municipality and Railway Requisites.
Iron, Corrugated Iron Roofing, Steel, Lead, Zinc and Metal Merchants.
Weighing Machines, Scales, Spring Balances, and Weights.
Pumps, Centrifugal, Fire, Lift and Force and Well Pumps
Paints, Hubbuck's Varnish, and Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil.
Pump Hydraulic and Sole Leather Engl sh.
Calf, Buck and Kid Skins.
Cooking and Warming Stoves
Machinery Importers from England,
Wholesale and Retail.
Keep always large stocks in hands.
Prices Moderate.

We have for sale best Sail Canvas, Tarpaulins; Disinfecting Powder, MacDogal's and Calvert's Leather Hose, India-rubber, and India-rubber Suction Hose and also Delivery Hose.
Iron Blocks, Manilla Rope, Crab Winch, etc., etc.
Up-country orders promptly attended.
Prices furnished on application
Apollo-street, Fort, Bombay.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS
were awarded to

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
they will send
Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine-turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, breguet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES

FOR
SALE, HIRE, OR ON THE EASY PURCHASE SYSTEM.

P THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE P
Solid Mahogany. Rs. 850.
(This Instrument was awarded a MEDAL and FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE at the Calcutta Exhibition.)

I THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, I
Ebonized. Rs. 900.

A THE SYMPATHETIC CONCERT GRAND PIANOFORTE, A
Solid Mahogany. Rs. 1,750.

N SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNES SQUARE PIANOFORTE WITH ALL METAL WORK ELECTRO-PLATED, OVERSTRUNG. N
Rs. 750.

O R. LIPP & SONS' GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, O
Rs. 650 and Rs. 750.

F THE CANTANTE RESONANTE SQUARE PIANOFORTE F
Solid American Walnut, (7 octaves) Rs. 650.
Do. do. (6⅔ octaves) Rs. 550.
Do. do. (7½ octaves) Rs. 900.

O THE "BUNGALOW" SQUARE PIANOFORTE. O
Solid Wood, Rs. 450.
(Compass six octaves.)

R THE SYMPATHETIC COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, R
Black and Gold. Rs. 650 and 750.

T THE CANTANTE RESONANTE COTTAGE PIANOFORTE T
Cash Rs. 500 and 650.

E THE BIJOU COTTAGE PIANO, E
Compass 5 Octaves. Solid Walnut, Rs. 300.
N. B.—All the above have Iron Frames, and are WARRANTED to stand the Indian Climate.

S. FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION. S.
Pianos for HIRE in POONA and the districts at Reduced Rates.
CATALOGUES OF MUSIC POST FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

FAVRE-LEUBA'S WATCHES

Have obtained for their superiority the Highest Award at the Calcutta Exhibition, viz., First Class Certificate and Gold Medal.

WE draw particular attention to our specialities in cheap Lever Watches. Twenty years' experience in the country and the fact that we possess our own factory in Europe give us an advantage over other firms, which will be readily understood, and which enables us to sell a really sound article at the following exceedingly low rates :—

WINDING WITH KEY,
CASES COIN SILVER.

Open Faced	... ...	... Rs. 25
Hunting	... ...	... ,, 26
Half-Hunting	... ...	... ,, 27
Above in Superior quality		... ,, 35

KEYLESS, FINE SILVER.

Open Faced	... ...	... Rs. 40
Hunting	... ...	... ,, 45 to 50
Half-Hunting	... ...	... ,, 50 to 60

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.'s
ORIGINAL
CAMPAIGN WATCHES
IN GERMAN-SILVER CASE.

None Genuine unless bearing our Stamp on cover.	Open face .....Rs. 25	}	Beware of Imitations.
	Hunting ..... ,, 28		
	Half-hunting ... ,, 30 *		

* The always increasing sales have enabled us to reduce the former rates to above.

All the above watches are guaranteed for two years. Each watch is sold in a good case fitted with a spare glass and spare spring.

Price Cash, no discount.

Postage free. Packing free.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1782.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted at ruling tariff rates.

19, Church-gate-street. JOHN CAMPBELL & Co., Agents.

ROOFING TILES of different patterns including INDIAN or MANGALORE, IMPROVED FRENCH, &c., also RIDGES, FLOORING, GARDEN TILES, of high finish and best manufacture by the Bombay Tile Company, Limited, are always in Stock at their Steam Factory at Worlee, and can be had at moderate prices. Periodical contracts entered into with Railway Companies, Municipalities, and Executive Departments in and out of Town at fixed rates. Contracts for Tiling Roofs complete undertaken. Up-country orders promptly executed. For samples and other particulars apply to the GENERAL MANAGERS, at the Factory, Worlee, or to

MERWANJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S SONS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
17, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE ASSOCIATION having determined to send out Agents to the Red Sea Ports and to the East Coast of Africa, invite applications for the office from duly qualified persons. They must possess a thorough knowledge of Piece-goods, and are requested to state in their applications the languages with which they are conversant. Salary from Rs. 250 to Rs. 400 per month, according to qualifications, and all travelling expenses paid. Applications to be sent to the undersigned on or before the 8th December, 1884.

By order of the Committee,
J. GORDON,
Secretary.
Bombay, 17th November, 1884.

ROBERTS & CO.,
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS, COCANADA.
ESTABLISHED 1865.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1884.—Silver Medal and 1st Class Certificate—Highest Award. Boston Foreign Exhibition, 1883.—Medal and Diploma—the only award in India. Amsterdam International Exhibition, 1883.—Bronze Medal—Highest Award in India. Vienna International Exhibition, 1873.—Diploma of Honour. Madras Agri-Horticultural Exhibition, 1881.—Silver Medal. Melbourne International Exhibition, 1881.—Two Diplomas for Cigars and Tobacco. Madras Agri-Horticultural Exhibition, 1882—Silver Medal. Madras Central Agricultural Exhibition, 1883.—Bronze Medal. Madras Agri-Horticultural Exhibition, 1884.—Silver Medal.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
(Includes the S. S. Ry.; the H. S. Ry.; and the S. N. S. Ry.

TENDERS are invited for the LOADING and UNLOADING of STORES at the several Stores Depot on the line, for 12 months, commencing from the 1st January, 1885.

Tender forms and conditions of contract can be obtained from undersigned on payment of Rs. 2.

Tenders superscribed "Tenders for Loading and Unloading Stores" should be addressed to the MANAGER, who will receive them at his office here, up to 12 noon of the 10th December, 1884, and he does not bind himself to accept the whole or any portion of the lowest or any tender.

By order,
THO. WOOD,
Chief Storekeeper, R.-M. Railway.
Ajmere, 5th November, 1884.

THACKER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY,
Engravers, Die Sinkers, Relief Stampers, Copper-Plate Printers.

DIE SINKING.

	Rs.	a.
MONOGRAM DIES, 2 letters engraved, from.....	7	0
Ditto 3 or 4 letters, from.....	8	0
CREST DIES engraved, from.....	9	0
CREST AND MOTTO DIES engraved, from.....	10	0

REGIMENTAL DIES.

Any Regimental Die not in stock will be engraved free of charge on receipt of stamping order for value Rs. 20, the die being the property of this Company.

RELIEF STAMPING.

Stamping 5 quires note paper and 100 envelopes from die, in plain relief.....	1	0
Ditto ditto ditto in any colour.....	2	8
Ditto ditto ditto in gold, silver or bronze.....	3	0

COPPER PLATE ENGRAVING.

Gentleman's Card Plate engraved, 1 line.....	1	8
Lady's ditto ditto ditto.....	2	0
Engraving per line extra.....	1	0
Gentleman's or Lady's Card Plates engraved in old English style, extra.....	1	
Invitation Card Plates engraved, from.....	5	

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

Gentleman's Best Thin Ivory Cards printed from plate per 100.....	1	0
Lady's ditto ditto	2	0
Gentleman's Best Thick Ivory Cards, round corners ditto	1	14
Lady's ditto ditto ditto	2	2
Invitation Cards printed from plate, from.....	5	

Every description of Office, Commercial and Private Seals, Stamps, &c., engraved.

RUBBER SEALS made to order.

THACKER AND CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Booksellers, Publishers, Stationers, &c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, BART.,
K.C.M.G., C.I.E.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

AN EVENING CONCERT

Will be given in the Town Hall
ON WEDNESDAY next, at 9 P.M.,
IN AID OF
THE HARBOUR MISSION.

PROGRAMME.

1. ORGAN SOLO.....Song of the Hero....Volkman. Mr. Mant.
2. SONG.....Sailing.....Godfrey Marks. Mr. Wyer.
3. SONG.....The Distant Shore....A. Sullivan. Mr. Dixon.
4. VIOLIN SOLO ..Marche Militaive.....Schubert. Mr. Freyvogel.
5. SONG .....The Desert.....V. Emanuel. Mr. Hebditch.
6. DUET .....Excelsior.....Balfe. Mr. Dixon and Mr. Wyer.
7. SONG.....Who is Sylvia?.....F. Schubert. Mrs. Adams.
8. PART SONG.....The Merry Wayfarer. Mendelssohn The Minnesingers.

PART II.

1. MARCH.....Heroique.....Golterman. Piano.....Mr. and Miss. Johnston. Harmonium.....Mr. Mant. Violin .....Mr. Freyvogel.
2. SONG.....The Two Chords.....Hutchison. Miss Gresley.
3. SONG .....Polly .....Molloy. Mr. Wyer.
4. VIOLIN SOLO ....Hungarian Danse..Brahms. Mr. Freyvogel.
5. PART SONG...Song of the Worthy Man..Mendelssohn. The Minnesingers.
6. SONG.....True to the Last....S.Adams. Mr. Hebditch.
7. SONG.....It was a Dream....Cowen. Mrs. Adams.
8. PART SONG .....Students' Parting Song..Mendelssohn. The Minnesingers.

Reserved Seats Rs. 2, may be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. Unreserved Seats Re. 1.

BOMBAY CLUB.

ISSUE OF 8 LACS 6 PER CENT. DEBENTURE BONDS.

FORMS of APPLICATION for, and full information regarding, the above can now be obtained from the HONORARY SECRETARY, Bombay Club.

WANTED, an ENGINEER, for the service of the Local Fund Board, Bellary Circle, salary from Rs. 300 to 500 according to qualifications. Travelling allowance Rs. 4 per diem Copies of testimonials to be sent to the President, L. F. Board, Bellary.

H. GOODUCK,
President L. F. Board, Bellary.
Bellary, 29th November, 1884.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.

THE extraordinary efficacy of this combination as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORER cannot be too highly estimated. In the treatment of all kinds of diseases arising from impurities in the blood it is invaluable.

Price per bottle, Re. 1-8.

TARAXACUM AND PODOPHYLLIN

have a beneficial action on the Liver, and effectually dispels drowsiness, headache, flatulence, &c., arising from any derangement of the liver or spleen. In bottles at Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

ELIXIR CASCARA SAGRADA

has had a long and favourable reputation as a Laxative and Tonic.

It gives relief in cases of habitual Constipation. Re. 1-8 per bottle.

ELIXIR OF PEPSINE, BISMUTH AND NUX VOMICA.

This preparation is a combination of three useful remedies in a most palatable form, and will be found very efficacious in cases of Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

Per bottle, Rs. 2.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

THOMSON & TAYLOR
HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND
LACTOPEPTINE
For Indigestion and Dyspepsia.
Price, Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

MELLIN'S FOOD.

Small Bottles	Re. 0 14
Large Bottles	Re. 1 8

TARASP WATER.

As. 14 per bottle. Rs. 9 per doz.

HUNYADI JANOS WATER.

As. 14 and Re. 1-4 per bottle.

TIDMAN'S SEA-SALT.

Per box of 7 lbs. As. 14.

AIR PILLOWS & CUSHIONS,

From Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 10.

SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS

And all other articles in this material.

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

Packets containing 500 Sheets, each Re. 1-4.

CHEAVIN'S RAPID FILTERS.

No.	000	00	0	1	2
Rs.	7-8	9-8	12-8	17-8	24-8

Capacity ½ gall. 1½ gall. 2½ galls. 3½ galls. 5 galls.

SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

Warranted free from any metallic or other substance likely to prove injurious to health.

Per tin, As. 10 and Re. 1.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS

of all descriptions, Pure and Reliable.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

VETERINARY MEDICINES.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S CONDITION POWDERS.

THIS powder is highly recommended for use when a horse is out of condition, which is generally indicated by a want of that spirit he usually displays.

Price per bottle, Rs. 2.

G.'S LINIMENT,

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the speedy cure of MANGE, and other SKIN DISEASES in horses, dogs and cattle.

Price, Re. 1-8 per bottle.

HOOF DRESSING

for the prevention and cure of BRITTLE AND SHELLY FEET.

Per tin, Re. 1-8.

Physic Balls,	Condition Balls,
Tonic Balls,	Worm Balls,
Diuretic Balls.	Cough Balls.

PROPRIETARY STABLE MEDICINES.

James' Blistering Ointment,	McDougall's Ointment,	Carbolic
Leeming's Essence,	Elliman's Embrocation,	
Calvert's Dog Soap,	Calvert's Soft Soap,	
Naldire's Dog Soap,	Stevens' Ointment.	

Clark's Hopplemenoma.
Clark's Neurasthenipponskelesterizo.

Private receipts carefully prepared from the purest drugs at moderate prices.

DALMATIAN INSECT POWDER

IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS to ANIMAL LIFE, but will be found very efficacious in DESTROYING ANTS, BUGS, BEETLES, COCKROACHES, FLEAS, MOSQUITOES, CATERPILLARS and INSECTS, in the various stages of metamorphosis.

Per tin As. 12.

VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS.

Abcess Lancets.	Balling Irons.
Bistouries.	Bleeding Lancets.
Blood Sticks.	Catheters.
Castrating Claws.	Castrating Knives.
Dressing Horn.	Fleams.
Firing Irons.	Cleppers.
Drawing Knives.	Gum Lancets.
Probes.	Rasps.
Scalpels.	Scissors.
Seton Needles.	Suture Needles.
Cleptus.	Stomach Pumps.

Syringes, &c., &c.

Catalogues sent post free on application.

All orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

In sending orders for small articles T. and T. would point out the facilities the Value Payable Post offers by allowing goods to be paid for on arrival at the station from which the order came, saving time and trouble to both sender and receiver.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

V. R.

GAIETY THEATRE.

(LAST FOUR NIGHTS OF)
THE RENOWNED AND ONLY
HUDSON'S
SURPRISE PARTY.
The Donators of Mirth and Music.
ANOTHER CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, DECEMBER 2ND,
SMILING BEGINS AT 9
PART FIRST.
Our Social Gathering.

Mdlle. Florie DeGay will preside at the pianoforte.

Bones—	Interlocutrix—	Tambo—
MR. T HUDSON	Miss A. MAVEN	MR. O. SMITH.

Overture....Many a night.....Company.
Ballad.....Dear little Flower.....Miss Nellie Harley.
Song Comic.McCarthy's Mare.....Mr. Oscar Smith.
Ballad.....Only to see Her Face.....Miss Ada Maven.
Song Comic.Man of many Names.....Mr. T. Hudson.
Ballad.....Kiss me and whisper Good night.....Miss May Melville.

To conclude with the
THE SCHOOL BOY'S EXAMINATION,
PART SECOND.
PIANOFORTE SELECTIONS.....Mdlle Florie DeGay
Mr. OSCAR SMITH & Miss NELLIE HARLEY'S Irish character song and dance.
MISS ADA MAVEN in her Allmusic Serio-Comicisms. The amusing sketch,
FOOLING WITH THE WRONG MAN
By Messrs. HUDSON & SMITH.
Miss NELLIE HARLEY'S Latest London Songs.
HUDSON'S
GROTESQUE ORIGINALITIES.
FUN WITH THE AUTOMATONS,
Mr. OSCAR SMITH,
Miss MAY MELVILLE, the beautiful Soprano Vocalist, Will sing one of her Pleasing Ballads.
The whole to conclude with the Screaming Sketch
THE ARRIVAL OF JUMBO.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle Boxes to hold 4, Rs. 12; Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 3 Stalls, Rs. 2; Pit, Re. 1; Back seats, As. 8. Children half price.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform half price except Black Seats.

Doors open at 8-15: Commence at 9; Carriages at 11.

NOTICE—Entire change of Programme Tuesday Evening.

The GRAND PIANO is from the firm of MESSRS. SOUNDY & Co., LIMITED, where Reserved Seats may be secured.

NOTICE.—TO-MORROW EVENING,
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
tendered to
MISSES ADA MAVEN AND FLORIE DE GAY.
T. HUDSON—Proprietor and Manager.
W. G. ALLAN—Business Agent.

BE IN TIME! BE IN TIME!

The latest date for posting Christmas Cards to England is Dec. 5.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.
NEW YEAR CARDS.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON & Co. have now on hand
A LARGE SELECTION OF PHOTO FRAMES
IN
PLUSH, LEATHER, WOOD, &c.
PHOTO ALBUMS
IN
PLUSH, CALF, MOROCCO AND RUSSIA.
A GREAT VARIETY OF OLEOGRAPHS,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
DESPATCH BOXES, DRESSING AND WRITING CASES.
A LARGE STOCK OF PLUSH GOODS, SILVER-PLATED GOODS,
VIZ.,
ICE WATER PITCHERS, TEA SETS,
BUTTER DISHES, CAKE BASKETS,
WAITERS, &c., &c.
ALSO
A LARGE SELECTION OF MAPPIN AND WEBB'S CUTLERY,
INCLUDING
PEN-KNIVES, SPORTING KNIVES.
RAZORS, GENT'S INSTRUMENT CASES,
AND
LADIES' CASES OF SCISSORS.
MECHANICAL AND OTHER TOYS IN GREAT
VARIETY.
A great variety of CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS in latest and best designs
NOW ON VIEW.
LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1885.
LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1885.
LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1885.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MORNING CLOUDS,
A Small Cigar suitable for
SMOKING AT CHOTA HAZRI OR TIFFIN.
HAVANNA-SHAPED TRICHINOPOLY,
Fine flavour and superior finish.
Price Rs. 2, per box of 100.
DAWSON'S MUSTER.
Medium length Cheroot-shaped with straw.
Price Re. 1-12, per box of 100.
NOBLE'S MUSTER.
A small Cheroot without straw, of mild but fine flavoured Tobacco.
Price Re. 1-12, per box of 100.
CLUB MUSTER.
Cheroot or Havanna-shaped, a regular Leisure hour.
Price Rs. 3, per box of 100.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JOHN AND COMPANY
51, ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT TENTS.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd December, 1884, Messrs. JOHN & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the High Court compound at 4 p.m., Government tents consisting of :—

2 double pol-ed tents	32 by 16.
2 singled poled tents	20 by 16.
1 Shameeanah	20 by 20.
1 Rowtie	16 by 14.
1 ditto	16 by 12.
1 dit o	14 by 12.

4 Necessary tents.
1 Pieces carpets, old camp chairs and other furniture, bags for tents and other miscellaneous articles.

JOHN & Co.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1884.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF SEWING MACHINES.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their room as follows :—

A consignment of several best mak rs' hand, treadle and medium Sewing machines, on Singer system which are far superior in construction to any other makers.

Now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1884.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

Under instructions from E. C. K. Ollivant, Esq., C.S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction at the Love Grove Pumping station, Warli, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 4 p.m., a quantity of Clinkers.

SALE of Salvage Goods at the premises of the Indian Manufacturing Company, Limited.

Under instructions from the concerned, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at the Mill premises (Mahalaxmee), THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 2 p.m, consisting of damaged and burnt fillets, cotton, bobbins, &c., &c.

SALE of wines, billiard-fittings, croquet sets, shop and household furniture, &c., &c.

Under instructions from the Committee of the Byculla Club the undersigned will sell by Public Auction at their sale room No. 4, Forbes and Meadow-streets, Fort, on MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., consisting of alleged wines, champagne, hock, beer, &c., in quarts and pints, sets of English billiard cushions, balls, cloth, cues, pockets, buttons &c., large copper coffee percotator, English jelly moulds, clock, croquet sets &c.

Also on the same day, time and place by order of C. A. Turner, Esquire, Official Assignee H. C., and in re Ruttonjee Dorabjee Mistry carried on business in the name of Ramsay & Co. (insolvent,) consisting of few bottles and pints of medoc, still hock, and wines, few tins stores, E. P. tea and coffee set, fancy articles, glasses, cigarettes, fancy album, glass-door cupboards, centre show case, office writing-tables, walking-sticks, stick-stand, copper hands &c.

Also on the property of Surgeon-Major B. Keith, A. M. D., consisting of rich cut bottom and plain glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea sets, water filter, copper utensils, hurricane and duplex kerosene lamps, cane reclining chair, saddle stands, circular tables, field boot, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1884.

"BUCHU-PAIBA."

QUICK, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder, and Urinary Diseases.
Druggists, Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A SERIES OF MEETINGS
will be held (D. V.)
And ADDRESSES given by
LORD RADSTOCK,
WHILST STAYING IN BOMBAY.

ON THURSDAY,
a meeting will be held in the General Assembly's Institution, at 8 p.m.
For English-speaking Natives.

PRINCE OF WALES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

AT a MEETING of the BOARD held THIS DAY, the undersigned were APPOINTED PROVISIONAL AGENTS of the Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Company. The Office of the Company has been REMOVED to No. 8, Forbes-street.

DAVID SASSOON & CO.

Bombay, December 1, 1884.

ELGIN MILLS' TENTS.
READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

HILL, Swiss Cottage and Bechoba Tents. Cabul, Servants and Lascar Pals. To prevent delay and disappointment all orders should be placed as early as possible.

Apply to the AGENT,
ELGIN MILLS—CAWNPORE.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are the lightest, quietest, simplest, and most perfectly constructed of all machines yet manufactured. They have more special features to commend, and are the reigning sovereign of all Sewing Machines.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

CHUBB'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper and Key Boxes, Locks and Padlocks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 47 Parsee Bazar St., Fort, Illustrated Price-Lists free by post.

THE PATENT ELECTRIC COMB, combining Elegance and Durability with Soothing and Curative properties; every tooth a perfect magnet and cures headache immediately Rs. 2 each.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

JUST RECEIVED, a choice selection of SUN TOPEES for ladies and gentlemen.—Y. A. LACKA and Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors

GOVERNMENT TENTS will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at Hajee Compound, Court Compound, TO-MORROW, at 4 p.m., by JOHN & Co.

'XMAS CARDS, 'Xmas Presents, 'Xmas Toys, 'Xmas Sweets, all latest Novelties.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

WANTED, a European NURSE to take charge of two children. A good needlewoman preferred. Must be willing to go up-country if required. Apply, giving references, to "F. E." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

SCHWEPPE'S ÆRATED WATERS as supplied to H. M. the Queen. Fresh arrival. Soda and Potash, As. 12 per doz. Tonic, and Lithia, Re. 1 per doz. Ginger Ale, Re. 1-4 per doz.—STEWARD & Co., Church-gate-street.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, RAMPART-ROW, WEST. BOMBAY.

CIDER.—GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION. Qts. Rs. 5-3; pints Rs. 3-3.—EWART, LATHAM & Co.

LOCH-FYNE HERRINGS.—Just received. On sale at PEARSE'S at eight per Rupee. 22 and 23, Apollo-street.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay, were the] only firm who obtained a Prize Medal for Billiard Balls at the Calcutta Exhibition.

BREAKFAST CLARET at Rs. 11-8 per dozen, as used at the clubs, imported from Nathan Johnston and Sons, Bordeaux, by PHIPSON & Co.

SPECIALITIES!—Just arrived new Tweeds, new Angolas, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, from Rs. 20 per suit, net. Nansee Khyraz & Co., 13, Meadow-street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS—Albums, Ladies' Plush and Leather Bags, Purses, Portmonnaies, &c, dressed and undressed Dolls, Bon Bons, &c.,—PEARSE.

LADIES' French Kid, Swede and Silk Gloves, in black and the newest colours. Gent's White Kid Gloves.—Mrs. Lake, 7, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a competent MILL MANAGER for a Spinning and Weaving Mill in Bombay. Apply to Z., stating terms, care of this office.

BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER, in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of 1 quire each. Rs. 4-8 per quire. J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ART POTTERY, suited for PRESENTS. Address to Mr. Atmaram Vithul, Head Clerk Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade Bombay.

INFANT'S CLOTHING of every description just arrived Hats, Bonnets, Robes, Pelisses, Pinafores, Wool Boots, &c. A large and choice assortment.—Badham, Pile & Co., Limited.

PERPETUAL WATCHES need no winding. In silver crystal face, lever escapement, Rs. 50 only.—KANNY and Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, No. 9, Meadow street, Bombay.

JOHN MOHOMED, 16, Medow-street, Fort, has just received his New Stock of Diagonal Coatings and Tweed Suitings in all the latest Styles and Colours. Inspection solicited.

WONDERLAND Art Pottery Works. Christmas presents. Reduced prices. Silver Medals, Paris Exhibition, 1878; Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883; Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.—Esplanade, Bombay.

EUROPEAN NURSE WANTED to take charge of two boys aged two and three, must be good needlewoman. Apply stating age and salary to Mrs. Troward, Moolan, Punjab.

WANTED, a Situation as CLERK; has a thorough knowledge of Office and Custom House work, having served for about 20 years with good testimonials. Apply to "C.S.," care of this paper.

PRINTED FLOORCLOTHS (PARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

FOR SALE.—Silicate Paint Co's Paints and Duresco, Doulton's Stoneware Pipes, Angus and Son's Leather Belting and Hose, Morton's Wire Fencing and Gates, Gibb's Guaranteed Portland Cement, Seyssel's Asphalte, Calbert's Carbolic Powder (15 per cent. acid) and Sanitas Powder, Fire Bricks and Clay, Ash and Lacy's Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Sheets.—RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS, Bombay Metal Mart.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising See Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ship Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessel Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act, Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE BEST CHRISTMAS CARDS in Bombay are at PEARSE'S, Apollo-street, Personally selected in London by J. PEARSE.

BRIGHTON—ENGLAND.
26, Montpelier Crescent.

THE MISSES READ receive the daughters of Gentlemen to BOARD and EDUCATE. Very healthy situation. All the comforts and care of Home Life. Reference kindly permitted to

MAJOR MORRIS,
22nd Regt. N. I., Satara.

NOTICE.

B. V. R. C. RIFLE RANGES, COORLA.

MESSMAN DAVIJEE RUTTON has contracted to supply Refreshments to the Bombay Volunteers, on the Ranges at Coorla during the Class-Firing Season 1884-85, at a reasonable rate.

A. H. ATKINSON, Capt.,
Adjt., Bo. V. R. C.

IMPERIAL ICE COMPANY.

CHEAP ICE, CHEAP ICE,

THE above Company have commenced to produce Ice of Filtered Vehar Water at their Factory, opposite Sir J. J. Hospital, and Ice can now be obtained at the rate of

3 price per lb. retail.
2 annas per 3 lbs. wholesale at the following places :—
CHIEF DEPOT—Factory, opposite Sir J. J. Hospital.
PYDHOWNEE, near the Fire Brigade Station.
DHOBIE TALAO, opposite Dr. Lisboa's Dispensary.
FORT, near the Gunbhawa well.

"ROUGH ON RATS"

CLEARS out Rats, Mice, Roaches, Flies, Ants, Bed-bugs Beetles, Insects, Skunks, Chipmunks, Gophers. Druggists Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY.
ESTABLISHED 1867.
BOMBAY—28, Apollo-street.
LONDON—27, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
TELEGRAPH HOME REMITTANCES:
TELEGRAPH PRIVATE CODE.

THE undersigned, in addition to the ordinary manner of effecting Home Remittances by Drafts, also telegraph payments at current rates of Exchange, to be made at once in any part of the United Kingdom and other countries.

They are also prepared to place their present Telegraph Code at the service of Residents in India and Correspondents at Home, and to add such names, addresses, and paragraphs of any length or *purport* as may be desired, whereby these can be telegraphed at a greatly reduced cost. Minimum charge for messages, including addresses, when registered, two words, Rs. 5-8. Their Code now in use has thousands of words, each one representing sentences on almost all conceivable subjects likely to be required to telegraph. No registration fee charged. Secrecy guaranteed.

Every information and assistance afforded on application, personally or by letter.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 5th January, 1885, at 11-30 a. m., at the Commissariat Store-keeper General's Office, Bombay, and at noon at the Executive Commissariat Office, Poona, for General contracts for the following supplies to the Commissariat Department, Bombay Presidency (Aden excepted), for one year, commencing from 1st April, 1885. The tenders will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend at the hours named.

Tea, Indian, loose, of good quality as per sample, packed in strong wooden boxes lined inside with air-tight tin cases.....	}	Under Schedule No. 35
Sugar as per sample	Do.	do. No. 49.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

J. C. D. AGUIAR, for Colonel,
Acting Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 4th Nov., 1884.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 2nd December next up to 11-30 a.m., at the offices of the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, and of the Executive Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Karachi, and up to noon at the respective Executive Commissariat Offices noted below, for contracts as specified for 1885-86 when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the tenderers as may attend.

Commst. Store-keeper Genl., Bombay.....	Oil Kerosine (Generel Contract), oil Sweet and oil Cocoanut (General Contract.)	Under Schedule No. 24a. Under Schedule No. 24b.
Bombay ..... Poona ..... Ahmednagar ..... Mhow ..... Nusirabad ..... Neemuch ..... Karachi..... Hyderabad .... Deesa .... Belgaum..... Ahmedabad.....	Oils of Sorts and oil Kerosine.	Under Schedule No. 24.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

J. C. D. AGUIAR, for Colonel,
Acting Commissary General.
Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 28th October, 1884.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS and verbal offers will be received in December next up to 11-30 a.m., at the Commissariat Storekeeper General's Office and the Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, and up to noon, at the other Executive Commissariat Offices noted below, and on the dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified for 1885-86, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Commissariat Storekeeper General at Bombay.....	Spirit of wine rectified.....	Under Sheduled No. 40.	Tenders to be received on 15th Dec. 1884.
	McDougall's Disinfecting Powder	Do. No. 41.	Do. 15th Do.
	Calverts Bowder		

FOR SUBORDINATE STATIONS.

Bombay & Deolalee..... Sattara ..... Poona for Purandhar ..... Deesa for Abu ..... Mhow for Indore, Aseigarh & Mhow Nassirabad for Targarh ..... Belgaum and Kolhapoor.....	Beef, mutton, butter, milk, fowls, eggs, &c.	Under Schedule No. 1.	Tenders to be received on 15th Dec. 1884.
	Miscellaneous articles, country medicines, copper, iron, and tinware and hired carriage, &c.....	Do. No. 2	Do. 15 do.
	Shoeing Cattle.....	Do. No. 3	Do. 17 do.
	Tinning cooking utensils.....	Do. No. 4	Do. 17 do.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

J. C. D. AGUIAR, for Colonel,
Acting Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 4th Nov., 1884.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 5th January next, at 11-30 a. m., at the Executive Commissariat Offices at Bombay and at Karachi and at noon at the other Executive Commissariat Offices noted below for Contracts as specified for one year commencing from 1st April, 1885. The Tenders will be opened, and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend at the hours named.

Bombay ..... Poona ..... Ahmednagar ..... Mhow ..... Nusirabad ..... Neemuch ..... Karachi ..... Hyderabad ..... Deesa ..... Belgaum ..... Ahmedabad	}	Tea, Indian, under Schedule No. 29 A.
Forts of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.		
No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.		
No earnest money in cash will be received.		
Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.		
In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.		
J. C. D. AGUIAR, for Colonel, Acting Commissary-General. Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 4th Nov., 1884.		

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 2nd December next up to 11-30 a.m., at the offices of the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, and of the Executive Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Karachi, and up to noon at the respective Executive Commissariat Offices noted below, for contracts as specified for 1885-86 when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the tenderers as may attend.

Commst. Storekeeper Genl., Bombay.....	Oil Kerosine (Generel Contract), oil Sweet and oil Cocoanut (General Contract.)		Under Schedule No. 24a. Under Schedule No. 24b.
Bombay ..... Poona ..... Ahmednagar ..... Mhow ..... Nusirabad ..... Neemuch ..... Karachi..... Hyderabad .... Deesa .... Belgaum..... Ahmedabad.....	Oils of Sorts and oil Kerosine.		Under Schedule No. 24.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

J. C. D. AGUIAR, for Colonel,
Acting Commissary General.
Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 28th October, 1884.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS and verbal offers will be received in December next up to 11-30 a.m., at the Commissariat Storekeeper General's Office and the Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, and up to noon, at the other Executive Commissariat Offices noted below, and on the dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified for 1885-86, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Commissariat Storekeeper General at Bombay.....	Spirit of wine rectified.....	Under Sheduled No. 40.	Tenders to be received on 15th Dec. 1884.
	McDougall's Disinfecting Powder	Do. No. 41.	Do. 15th Do.
	Calverts Bowder		

FOR SUBORDINATE STATIONS.

Bombay & Deolalee..... Sattara ..... Poona for Purandhar ..... Deesa for Abu ..... Mhow for Indore, Aseigarh & Mhow Nassirabad for Targarh ..... Belgaum and Kolhapoor.....	Beef, mutton, butter, milk, fowls, eggs, &c.	Under Schedule No. 1.	Tenders to be received on 15th Dec. 1884.
	Miscellaneous articles, country medicines, copper, iron, and tinware and hired carriage, &c.....	Do. No. 2	Do. 15 do.
	Shoeing Cattle.....	Do. No. 3	Do. 17 do.
	Tinning cooking utensils.....	Do. No. 4	Do. 17 do.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

The successful bidder will have to lodge a deposit of 10 per cent. on the amount of the bid for the due fulfilment of his Contract, which deposit will be forfeited to Government in the event of any delay, evasion, or breach on his part to carry on or perform the terms of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Colonel,
For Acting Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 17th Nov., 1884.

MADRAS RAILWAY CO.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TEAK TIMBER.
ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

THE Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway Company is prepared to receive sealed tenders for the supply of 500 tons of Moulmein Teak Timber in Dub Logs not less than one ton each. The Timber should be sound, free from knots, holes, and cracks. The measurement of the Timber will be by what is usually called girth measurement.

The whole of the timber to be delivered in the Company's Engineering Workshop Yard at Royapuram, on or before the 30th of June, 1885.

The tenders must be endorsed "Tender for Teak Logs," and must be sent to the Agent and Manager's Office, not later than by noon on SATURDAY, the 17th of January, 1885.

The party or parties whose tender is accepted will be required to sign an agreement paying the cost of the stamp thereon, and to lodge with the Agent and Manager, Government Paper, to the amount of Rs. 2,500 as security for the due fulfilment of the contract, and each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250, which will be forfeited to the Company in case of any default on the part of the tenderer or tenderers.

The Agent and Manager reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason.

TENDERS FOR TEAK TIMBER.
LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway Company is prepared to receive sealed Tenders for the supply of 1,000 tons of Moulmein Teak Timber to be delivered at the Perambore Workshops in accordance with the terms of the specification, copies of which may be obtained upon application to the undersigned.

The Tenders must be endorsed "Tender for the Supply of Teak Timber," and must be sent to the Agent and Manager's Office not later than by noon of SATURDAY, the 17th of January,

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 14TH NOVEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Gwalior, Captain P. Harris, arrived in Bombay harbour at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, with the mails of the 14th November. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Rev S Pelham	Mr W L Ewing
Rev J English	Capt G O B Carew
Miss English	Miss Hoopey
Mr Trower	Mr J Stace Smith
Menza Hoossein Sherif	Dr Winstone
Mrs A Williams	Mr George Marshall
Capt and Mrs Gerald Martin	Mr J McDonald
Mr T H Moore	Mr and Mrs Black
Mrs Bliss and infant	Mr F West
Mr C Roberts	Mr J Flewins
Mrs A C Wilson	Mr Lash
Lieut-Col G R Goodfellow	Mrs McDonald and infant
Mr T L V Callaghan	Mr H Walsh
Col C H Grace	Mr Wm Halliday
Surg Maj dey	Surg-Maj and Mrs Foster and 2 infants
Mr J Grant	
Mr W Thomson	

FROM BRINDISI.

Hon T L Latham	Mr Davenport
Mr R H Baker	Rev T Dickmann
Mr Clayton	

FROM GIBRALTER.

Mr A De Silva	Mr and Mrs J Andra
Mr M C Seavior	

FROM SUEZ.

Mr Leafray	Sir Lepel Griffin

FROM ADEN—Mr Buchanan

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 8TH TO 14TH NOV. INCLUSIVE.)

THE 43rd birthday of the Prince of Wales was celebrated on Saturday with the usual rejoicings. In London the illuminations were more than usually numerous and brilliant.

A Cabinet Council was held on Friday, at which all the Ministers, except Lord Spencer, Derby, and Carlingford, were present. Another Council was held on Tuesday, at which all the Ministers, except Earl Spencer, were present.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, Lord Napier presented a petition from Madras complaining of the prolonged absence of the Government in the Hills, but Lords Kimberley and Salisbury and the Dukes of Buckingham and Argyll thought there was no reason to complain of the present practice. On Tuesday the Justices Jurisdiction Bill and the Law of Evidence (Amendment) Bill were read a second time. Last night the Franchise Bill was read a first time and the second reading fixed for Tuesday next. Lord Carnarvon called attention to the subject of defence of our Colonial possessions and coaling stations, to which Lord Northbrook replied that the Government were taking adequate measures in that direction.

In the House of Commons on Friday the adjourned debate on Mr. Stanhope's amendment on the second reading of the Franchise Bill was resumed by Sir R. Cross, who, declaring that the measure must be regarded as generally accepted, urged the Government speedily to acquaint Parliament with the nature of the proposed redistribution, and suggested that resolutions might give the required information. The debate was continued, and on a division the amendment was negatived by 372 to 232. On Monday the Franchise Bill was resumed in Committee. Mr. Lowther repudiated the suggestion that had been made by Sir R. Cross; and Colonel Stanley moved his amendment providing that the Franchise Bill should not come into operation until a Redistribution Bill had been passed, but Mr. Gladstone resisted this as unprecedented and impracticable, and, after a short debate, the amendment was rejected by 194 to 109. The Bill then passed through Committee. On Tuesday, on the motion for the third reading of the Franchise Bill, Mr. Goschen expressed regret at the less conciliatory tone which had characterized Monday's debate. Lord J. Manners admitted that there had been a change of tone, but he attributed that to the obstinate adherence of the Government in refusing to grant the reasonable requests of the Opposition. Mr. Gladstone declared his continued desire for conciliation, but the Opposition had given no clear indication of their requirements. After some further discussion the third reading was carried with some expressions of dissent. Last night, after Ministers had expressed disbelief in current reports of disaster to General Gordon, Lord Hartington moved a supplementary vote of £1,000,000 for the Nile expedition. Colonel Stanley wished for information on details, but Sir W. Lawson and Mr. Labouchere objected entirely to the expedition to relieve General Gordon who, they considered, could quit Khartoum when he pleased. The debate was continued, and in the end the vote was carried by 73 to 17.

The procession of the Lord Mayor's Show, on Monday, attracted an enormous gathering of people, who deeply lined the street between the Mansion-house and the Thames Embankment. The weather was unusually fine, and the display contained some novel features. A considerable number of accidents from the extreme pressure occurred, but only one of a fatal character has been reported. At the usual banquet at the Guildhall in the evening several of Her Majesty's Ministers were present, but the Premier excused himself on account of the pressure of Parliamentary business.

The funeral of the late Mr. Fawcett, M. P., Postmaster-General, on Monday, in Trumpington churchyard, near Cambridge, was attended by a large number of his political and University friends.

Mr. W. E. Forster, M. P., at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute on Tuesday, pointed out the importance to Great Britain of the Cape Colony, and he thought that with prudence and kindly treatment of the native populations the existing disorders in South Africa might soon be ended.

Two candidates have come forward for the representation of Hackney, vacant by the death of Mr. Fawcett. Professor James Stuart, of Cambridge, is the Liberal, and Mr. MacAlister is the Conservative candidate.

The polling in South Warwickshire was declared on Saturday to have been in favour of Mr. S. Lloyd, the Conservative, by a majority of 1,176 votes over Lord W. Compton, the Liberal candidate.

The transport Assistance left Portsmouth on Tuesday with 200 Royal Marines for Skye, where the crofters still maintain a determined attitude to resist all legal attemps at eviction and distraint for rent. The secretary of the Land Restoration League at Birmingham has telegraphed promising the crofters material and moral help. Later intelligence states that the disposition to resist is declining.

At midnight on Saturday a conflict occurred between a party of poachers and the gamekeepers on the estate of Mr. Finch, M.P., near Oakham. In the course of the fight one of the poachers received a blow from a stick which proved fatal. At a coroner's inquest a verdict of justifiable homicide was given as regarded the gamekeeper.

An explosion occurred on Tuesday on board the British schooner Ida, which had been discharging gunpowder at Hamburg. Two men were injured, one fatally.

The trial of Fitzgerald in Dublin on a charge of treason-felony in connexion with the Fenian conspiracy concluded on Monday with a verdict of Not Guilty.

OBITUARY.—Sir George F. Harvey, K.C.S.I.; Sir R. P. Marett, Chief Bailiff of Jersey; Sir Wm Wright; Rev. G. A. F. Saules, Chaplain Ben. Ret. Colonel Cotton, Mad. Ret.; General P. V. England, Col. R.A.; Capt F. T. Thomson, late Com. of Royal Yacht.

THE advance of the British expedition up the Nile is falling in height, and the difficulties in hauling the boats up the rapids are increasing.

A telegram from Lord Wolseley has been received by Sir E. Baring, stating that according to native reports the Mahdi is at Korshambat, north of Khartoum, with only a small force, the Kabbabish tribe having withdrawn.

Fresh reports of the fall of Khartoum have been received from Massowah, on the Abyssinian frontier, but there are no reasons for believing them to be better founded than those previously current.

The Chinese attacked the French troops at Kelung, but were repulsed with loss.

The outbreak of cholera in Paris is assuming wider proportions. During Tuesday and Wednesday the deaths from cholera were respectively 98 and 89. The disease is most prevalent in the eastern districts of the city. The authorities are adopting sanitary measures.

A Brussels paper asserts that there have been several deaths from cholera in that city, but the Civic Board of Health deny that there has been any case of cholera.

The second ballots for the German Parliament have increased still further the number of Socialist members returned.

The Pope held a secret Consistory on Monday, and, after nominating a number of Cardinals and Bishops, he delivered an Allocution, in which, while lamenting the oppression of the Church at home, he declared his satisfaction at the spread of Catholicism throughout the world.

The President of the Cape Ministry has gone to Bechuanaland to arrange with the President of the Transvaal Republic a settlement of the pending disputes in relation to that country.

Although the official counting of the votes in New York State has not been completed, there is a general conviction that Mr. Cleveland has been successful, although doubts are still cast on the result by the Republican papers.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Its weakness of children in efficacy is unequalled. Thomas Hunt, Esq., F. R. C. S., late Medical Officer of Health, St. Giles's and Bloomsbury, writes: "In badly nourished infants, Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three tea-spoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the oil swallowed, or more. Children generally like the taste of Dr. de Jongh's Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, all by chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

GOVERNMENT FROM THE HILS.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

A DISCUSSION took place in the House of Lords on Nov. 10 with regard to the subject of Government from the hills in India, with special reference to the case of Madras.

Lord Napier and Ettrick rose to present a petition from Her Majesty's European, Hindoo, and Mussulman subjects in the Presidency of Madras, with respect to the annual transfer of the Government to the hills during a long period of the year; and to ask the Secretary of State for India whether it was the intention of Her Majesty's Government to prescribe a limitation to the residence of the Supreme Government and of the Presidency Governments in India at the hills. He said the petition which he had the honour to lay upon the table owed its origin to a public meeting, probably the first public meeting which had been held in Madras for the redress of a public grievance. The meeting contained representatives of all classes, races, and religions in the Presidency, all of whom were co-operating with unusual harmony for the same purpose. The grievance complained of was that they saw too little of their Governor, and the remedy they proposed was that he should be instructed to live among them. At that meeting a resolution was adopted reporting the protest of the meeting against the removal of the Government, and it was further determined to present a petition to their lordships House. The movement had received the sanction of twenty-five local associations in the different districts and municipalities of the Presidency, and he believed that the sentiment embodied in the petition would be substantially approved of by the members of the Civil Service and the officers of the Government generally. The prevailing opinion of those classes was, hethought, that the Government and Council should have their abode on the plains, so that they should share in the labours of their common duty. In fact, the petition was a genuine and natural expression of the views of a numerous, loyal, and intelligent community. In 1869 the Government of Madras gave their attention to the question of the seat of Government, and their views were embodied in a minute drawn up by the Governor. The object of the Governor was that all the members of the Government should take their recreation and leave of absence at the same time, in order that there might be no suspension of the regular transaction of public business, and that all should resort to the same place. The Government proposed to limit the absence to ten weeks or three months, and this movement was to cost nothing. These proposals became the basis of a communication to the Viceroy and Secretary of State, and were sanctioned by the latter and became the rule under which the Governor of Madras acted. They remained in force for three years, and during that period he was not aware that any complaint was made. Fifteen years had now elapsed since those proposals were made, and he believed the absence of the Government had been often to some point, seven, and even eight months in the year; and in addition to that a very considerable expenditure had been incurred where no expenditure had been originally intended. The petitioners complained not only of the removal of the seat of civil administration, but of the removal of the seat of military administration also. If the headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief had been transported to Bangalore he could have understood the change, for Bangalore was the principal garrison and arsenal of Southern India; but what reason could there be for transferring the military headquarters to a place where Her Majesty's arms had previously only been represented by a soldiers' convalescent hospital? Madras itself the accommodation for the Government was ample; consequently, the expense incurred in providing accommodation for it in the Hills seemed to be hardly justifiable. He had been told that a sum of nearly £70,000 had been expended in providing the Governor of Madras with a residence in the Hills. It was not surprising that tais expenditure, which was not looked upon as necessary, should have caused some discontent and even resentment in a community where useful road and irrigation works were often at a standstill in consequence of a want of funds with which to carry them on. A permanent transfer of the seat of Government to the Hills would be likely to inflict injustice and hardship upon native public servants who would be compelled either to take their families at great expense to the Hills or to separate themselves from them, and such separation would be exceedingly distasteful to natives, especially to Hindoos. The withdrawal of the seat of Government from the plains caused great inconvenience to those among the native community who had grievances to bring forward or proposals of public benefit to name, for instead of finding easy access to the source of justice and power, they were compelled to take a journey to a remote station at a considerable sacrifice of time and money. Another objection to the removal of the seat of Government to the Hills was that while the Governor resided there he lost touch of all the chief industries of the country, excepting only the planting industry. He hoped the answer of the noble earl the Secretary of State for India would go with great weight to relieve the apprehensions of those whom he had the honour to represent on that occasion. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Stanley of Alderley supported the prayer of the petition. He did not understand that any complaint was made in the Presidency against the Government going to Mahableshwur, which was only 24 hours from Bombay. The complaint which was general all over India was that too much money was spent upon the roads around these summer resorts, and too little upon the requirements of trade. With regard to Calcutta, the complaint was not so much against the Governor-General, the Council and a few secretaries going to Simla as against all the subordinate officials who left Darjeeling and other places. The complaint was that the Supreme Government was away too long—the usual period being eight months, to which another month must be added for journeys and packing and unpacking of documents. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Government of Madras, and subordinate officials require to be in daily contact with the people whose affairs it is their duty to administer. According to a Madras paper, the expenditure last year at Ootacamund for the Government house and other buildings for the officials amounted to Rs. 971,325. In June last Mr. Grant Duff had said that certain public works could not be undertaken because of certain "hungry financial demons," by which phrase he described the supervisors of expenditure. Yet it was stated that £6,000 had been spent in silk hangings for the Governor's house. He therefore asked the Secretary of State for India whether he felt the Supreme Government had given a previous sanction for the expenditure by Mr. Grant Duff for repairs of the Government house at Ootacamund, and for furniture and silk hangings.

The Earl of Kimberley said that the noble lord who had introduced the subject spoke with such great authority that it was with great regret he was unable in the main to agree with the views the noble lord had expressed. In point of principle, he did not see any difference at all between the Supreme Government and the local governments taking relaxation in the cooler regions of the hills was quite as adverse to the removal of the Governor-General as it was to that of the local governments; and in principle he was unable to separate the one from the other. As the subject was one that had been much discussed of late, he would remark that the chief author of the migration to Simla was a Governor-General, who, of all others, was not the man to shirk work or to spare himself—viz., the late Lord Lawrence. The amount of work he did in India was astonishing, and his opinion was exceedingly strong on the necessity of the Supreme Government going to Simla. An interesting correspondence on the subject took place between the then Secretary of India, Sir C. Wood, and Lord Lawrence, and a part of it was printed in the "Life of Lawrence." In a letter to Sir C. Wood, written in 1864, and given in volume 2, at page 426, Lord Lawrence, speaking of the migration to Simla, said:—

"I do not, however, think that a better arrangement is to be made. The work now is probably treble, possibly quadruple, what it was twenty years ago, and it is for the most part of a very difficult nature. Neither could your Governor-General and his council really do it in the hot weather in Calcutta. At the best, as you say, they would work at half speed. . . . This place of all hill stations seems to me the best for the Supreme Government. Here you are with one foot, I may say, in the Punjab and another in the North-West Provinces, while you are among a docile population, and yet near enough to influence Oude. Around you, in a word, are all the warlike races of India, all those on whose character and power your rule in India, exclusive of our own countrymen, depends."

The authority of Lord Lawrence seemed him to be almost conclusive on the subject. When the noble marquis opposite was at the India Office he wrote a despatch the effect of which was to prescribe a limit to the say at Simla. As regarded what were termed the additional members of the Viceroy's Council, there was no doubt it was more convenient and in every way better that the consideration of Bills should take place at Simla. With respect to the petition from Madras, he was sure the noble lord who presented it would not make himself responsible for all its statements som of which were of an exaggerated kind. The apprehension that the Government was about to fix itself permanently at Ootacamund was altogether unfounded. Nor was there any intention to abolilsh the Board of Inland Revenue, although there were proposed reforms of it under consideration. Very exaggerated state ments had been made as to the evil consequences of the Madras Government leaving Madras and going to the Hills. An arrangement was made in 1869, sanctioned by his noble friend (the Duke of Argyll), that the Government of Madras should go to the Hills for three months in each year, and no doubt that arrangement had since been set aside. How this was first set aside he could not trace, but it appeared that when Lord Hobart went out he obtained permission to go to the Hills for a longer time, and since then it had become the uniform practice for the Governor to pass something like six months on the Hills. In this the Governors of Madras were only following the example of the other local Government. Opinions in the Indian service had much changed on this subject. When the practice was first introduced the older members of the service condemned it, but further experience had changed their opinions, and the practice was now regarded as indispensable. Europeans, it was seen, could do their work much better if, during the hot season, they sojourned in cooler districts. (Hear.) Mr. Grant had personally no objection to Madras. He said he had no particular desire to go away from Madras for six months, yet he was strongly in favour of the practice of doing so. During his absence from Madras it was Mr. Grant Duff's practice to take advantage of the opportunity to make journeys into the surrounding districts, to come into contact with the various communities, and to make himself acquainted with the working of the Civil Service in those parts of his Presidency. This was a very important point, and it must also be remembered that the Governor's residence on the Hills was only 24 hours' journey from Madras, and that he was, therefore, in constant communication with Madras. The Army head-quarters had also been removed to the Hills, and with the strong approval of General Roberts. This removal was connected with certain changes at Madras, some of the forts being required for other purposes. Reference had been made to the expenses of the Governor's residence on the Hills. The expense of building and furnishing that residence certainly had been large, but it would be unjust to lay this to the charge of Mr. Grant Duff, for it was in an advanced state when he first went out. It was, therefore, necessary to complete it and furnish it. He did not desire to undervalue the importance of having the Governments in contact with the Europeans and all those who lived in the capitals. It was no doubt advantageous that the Governors should move about the country, but it would not do for them to lose touch of those who live in the capitals. He quite admitted that, but, without saying anything derogatory of those who had raised this question in India, he thought they had, owing to their personal feelings in the matter, been led somewhat to exaggerate the inconvenience of the Governor's absence for Madras. (Hear.) It was very much a question of degree. It might lead to considerable difficulties if a Governor were absent unduly long, but Her Majesty's Government would take care that this did not take place. (Hear.) The attention of the Government of India was first called to the erection of a Government house at Ootacamund in 1878, when explanation and mates were asked for from the Madras Government. A revised estimate was sanctioned in 1882, and a final estimate in 1883. In answer to an inquiry from him as to this final estimate the Government of India explained that the expenditure was incurred by the Madras Government without their authority, under a misconception of which the origin must be traced many years back. The construction of the building entailed a corresponding expense in furnishing it; and when the matter first came under the cognizance of the Government of India the work had proceeded too far to justify any interference. Mr. Grant Duff, when he arrived at Madras, found that the house, which had been begun some years before he left England, required to be finished and furnished, and the silk hangings about which he had no special information, were, he concluded, part of the furniture considered necessary. (Hear, hear.)

The Duke of Buckingham as one who had tried the power of doing work in India and been able to watch the progress of work in the plains as compared with that for the hills, bore his testimony to the fact that there was a very material diminution, notwithstanding the high pressure at which they were working at the time, in the work done through during the five or six months of the hot weather in the plains. He therefore fully endorsed the statement of his noble friend the Secretary of State that a very much greater amount of work is got through by the Government in the plains. There was one other point to which he wished to advert, and that was the marked difference of position between all members of Council and other officers of the Government. The former, whatever amount of recreation they might get in the hills, were called upon to work just as many hours in the hills as in the plains. It must be remembered that during those five years during which a member of the Civil Service, after 21 years' service in India served as a member of Council he got no leave whatever except by illness, from his regular duties while every other officer could, if he found it necessary, himself admit from business altogether for a month whether he went away or not. That was an important difference which could not be overlooked in the consideration of the question. During the time he had the honour to be in Madras he certainly came to the conclusion that it was for the interest of the Government that a reasonable time of change of climate should be sprung by the members of Council and the Governor all together upon the hills.

The Duke of Argyll said that he had not the slightest recollection of the arrangement which his noble friend the Secretary of State had said originated with Lord Hobart, but he had no doubt that this noble friend was quite accurate in stating that the charge of extension of leave began in his time. He had a very distinct and vivid recollection of discussions on occasions in the Council here when he was Secretary for India with reference to the Supreme Government of India. At that time, however, the Council was full of old-headed men, some of whom were the finest specimens of humanity he had ever seen—such men as Mr. Prinsep, Mr. James Hogg, and Mr. Currie, all men who had spent 30 or 40 years in India with hardly any leave. They used habitually to quote to him the example of Lord Hastings, who never left Calcutta, and always conducted his business sitting in the very stiffest of chairs, and dressed in the very stiffest of uniforms. That might be all very fine for men of such constitutions as his, and his view was simply this—that times had wholly changed since the days of Lord Hastings. The work was enormously greater, railways had been invented, and the distance from Simla was now comparatively nothing. His noble friend had brought the matter forward with his usual ability and with great clearness, but in his (the noble duke's) opinion the balance of argument was largely against him.

The Earl of Kimberley said it was only fair, since Lord Hobart was unfortunately dead, to state that he had merely mentioned that he had been told that an extension had been made in Lord Horbart's time; but he had no certain authority for the statement. He wished to add that in 1882 the question of the longer stay of the Governor in the Hills before his predecessor in Council, but the Secretary of State in Council did not then think it necessary to take any notice of the change from three to six months.

The Marquis of Salisbury said that as far as he remembered Lord Hobart did make some kind of understanding upon the subject of a longer stay in the hills. That strong objection to the residence in the hills was just dying away when he (the noble marquis) was succeeded by his noble friend opposite as Secretary of State for India. Just then the stern Romans who have formed the bulk of the Council were beginning to resign, and it fell to his lot to fill up the bulk again; and all the younger men who came out fully believed in the value of the extention of the time in the hills. He was inclined to believe that the change that had been brought about was simply due to the increased means of locomotion. Before determining whether or not the Supreme Government should remain permanently at Calcutta, they ought to consider whether it was desirable that Government should always be subjected to the Anglo-Indian influence which made itself felt there, or whether that influence was not better exercised in a more intermittent manner. There was a time when it was thought that the influence in question should be exercised continuously, but recently that view had been modified. On the ground that the Government of India gained a certain independence, which might make itself felt in its decisions, by an occasional absence from Calcutta, a great deal could be said in favour of its repairing to the hills for a time. It would, however, be unfortunate if a practice were to grow up of staying at hill stations during the whole of the time allowed to Government officials for such vacations. Formerly the Government used to great the vacation as a precious opportunity for visiting various parts of the dominion in order to come into contact with native potentates and others. Such visits, though expensive, conduced to the welfare of the country generally. Subject to these considerations, he thought it would be very unwise to compel officials to live throughout the year in places where of certain times the full power of their minds would not be exercised, especially when the tendency was to appoint to high place in our Eastern Empire men who had grown up in Europe rather than men having an exclusive experience of India.

The Earl of Kimberley, referring to an informality in the petition which prevented it from being technically received, explained that it had not been rejected. It was a perfectly *bona fide* petition, and as it had been discussed he hoped that the petitioners would not entertain any feeling of disappointment.

After some conversation,

The petition was withdrawn.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE INDIAN PENAL CODE.

IN the House of Lords on, Nov. 10 Lord Stanley of Alderley asked the Secretary of State for India whether he would cause Section 75 of the Indian Penal Code to be amended by the insertion after the words "transportation for life" of the words "or any shorter time," so as to avoid the constant infliction of sentences of trausportation or penal servitude for life for thefts of very trifling amounts in cases where there have been previous convictions.

The Earl of Kimberley objected to the allegation that the severe sentences referred to in the question were being "constantly" inflicted. All that Section 75 of the Penal Code did was to give a judge a discretionary power of transporting a prisoner for life. The provision was a salutary one, intended to meet the case of habitual offenders against the law. He was not aware that the power conferred by the nation upon Judges had been abused, and he, therefore, could not agree to the suggestion that the Code should be amended.

SIR RICHARD GARTH AND THE GOVERNMENT.

In the House of Commons on the same evening, Sir G. Campbell asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he had reason to believe that Sir Richard Garth, Chief Justice of Bengal, had twice sent to the public prints minutes containing censures on the Government of India, on one of the principal members of the Cabinet, and of Parliament, in regard to acts of confiscation in Ireland, and in which, after publicly praying to God to avert such measures of confiscation from India, he appealed to the zemindars to awake and resist the land policy of the Government of India; whether the Government of India or the Viceroy had made any representations on the subject; and whether Her Majesty's Government had taken, or proposed to take, any action in regard to it.

Mr. J. K. Cross.—The Government of India have made representations on the subject of two minutes by Sir R. Garth which are no doubt those referred to in the question. The minutes are certainly couched in language somewhat controversial. Having regard, however, to the high judicial position of Sir R. Garth, and to the importance of maintaining satisfactory relations between the Government and the High Courts, it will be readily understood that it is not desirable that I should enter further into the matter.

MISSIONARIES IN INDIA.

Colonel Colthurst asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it had been brought to his notice that missionaries officially engaged in the distribution of relief in Southern India during the famine of 1877-8 had at the same time been engaged in lending money (at 18 per cent.) on mortgages of the Law Courts of the Tinnevelly and Madura districts, where judgments had been obtained for sums amounting (by accumulated interest) to nearly double the original loans; and whether there would be any objection to give a return showing the number of such cases during the last four year.

Mr. J. K. Cross said that the Government of India had no information on the subject. The matter did not appear to be one in which the Government of India could well interfere.

On the following day Colonel Colthurst asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether he would refer the documents in his possession with reference to alleged cases of money lending at high if not usurious interest during the femime of 1877-8 by certain missionaries in Southern India to the Government of Madras, so as at least to prevent these gentlemen (should the allegation made turn out to be well founded being appointed at any future time official members of relief committees.

Mr. J. K. Cross—As I informed my hon. and gallant friend in May last this matter is not one in which the Government of India can interfere; but I shall be glad to send the documents in question to Mr. Grant-Duff, who will no doubt give them due attention.

THE GOVERNOR OF MAURITIUS.

MR. WHITLEY asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonise whether, when, in answer to a question put to him on the 3rd July last, he had declined to lay upon the table of the House the correspondence relative to the legal payment to Sir Napier Broome while acting Governor at Mauritius, he was aware that the Secretary of State for the Colonies had several weeks previously to that date ordered the correspondence to be published in Mauritius, and that it was so published there whether the Council of the Government of Mauritius had again refused to allow the illegal payment to Sir Mapier Broome and if so whether any and what correspondence and taken place upon such refusal; whether he had now any objection to lay the correspondence upon the table of the House; and whether he could now state what course the Government intended to adopt in regarding to this matter.

Mr. Ashley.—At the time named the Governor had been instructed to lay the correspondence referred to before the Colonial Legislature for the purpose of their taking into consideration the legalizing of the payment to which that correspondence relates. It is not customary to lay before Parliament incomplete papers on a matter which is under the consideration of a Colonial Assembly. The objections to any such anticipation of the proceedings in the colony are obvious. What has exactly happened in Mauritius is the Council has suspended all further proceedings in the matter until fresh instructions are received from the Secretary of State upon a consubmitted to him. As they only arrived by last mail, he has not yet had time fully to consider them His decision and the whole correspondence will shortly be given.

BOMBAY CIVIL SERVICE.

In reply to Mr. Gibson on November 11,

Mr. J. K. Cross said,—According to the "Bombay Civil List" there were, on July 1, 1884, 633 civil appointments in the Bombay Presidency with salaries of Rs. 400 and upwards per mensem. They were distributed as follows:—159 were held by covenanted civil servants, 113 by natives of India (other than covenanted), 98 by military officers, and 263 by uncovenanted Europeans. There were also 57 civil medical appointments, of which 50 were held by military surgeons, five by natives of India, and two by uncovenanted Europeans.

"INDIAN DANGERS".

On November 13,

Mr. Macfarlane asked the Under-Secretary for India if his attention had been called to the disclosure of the contents of a report upon the Central Asian frontier question in certain newspapers, and if he could state by whom the report in question was made; if it was of a confidential character; and what steps the Government proposed to take to punish the offender.

Mr. Cross.—I must ask the hon. member of Carlow not to press for any answer to his question until the communications now passing between the Government of India and the Secretary of State are complete. A certain memorandum has been made public, purporting to have been written by the Adjutant-General of India, but I cannot go into the matter referred to in the question.

THE QUETTA RAILWAY.

Sir H. Tyler asked what progress had been made with the Quetta Railway; on how many miles the rails had been laid; on how many miles the formation had been prepared; what proportion of the necessary materials had been provided or are on the ground; and when it was expected to be completed.

Mr. Cross.—I wish to be allowed to correct an answer which I gave on the 27th of October in rely to a question concerning this railway. I stated that no permanent way having been laid above Nasi the opportunity for taking it up did not occur. I learn on direct communication with the Government of India on the subject that "Rails were laid one mile near Nasi, 2½ miles near Gaudakin, and 2½ near Kocholi. The rails near Nasi were removed on washing away of embarkment, others to use for other purposes." These rails had been placed on detached portions of earthworks 15 and 16 miles from Nasi. In reply to the question of the hon. member for Harwich, I am not able to give the definite information he asks for; but from a telegram received yesterday from the Government of India I learn that the line may be completed in two years. The progress depends very much on the work in the tunnels; and I may add that some immediate delay may occur from an outbreak of cholera which has taken place at Nasi.

Sir R. Cross said he was obliged to the hon. gentleman for giving him notice of this matter. He should like to know whether the statement interfered with the allegations made as to the rails being laid and the works in progress for 40 miles beyond Sibi.

Mr. Cross said earthworks were in progress. (Opposition cheers.) He would read the following telegram, dated October 31, from Quetta:—"Line practically complete, with temporary bridges to foot of Bolan and Nasi gorge, distance in all of about 165 miles. Permanent bridges and ballastings in progress. For 30 miles from Nasi gorge into Harnai Valley and Spintangi rails laid, more or less finished; bridges not commenced, but girders at Sibi. From Spintangi to Quetta service road for country carts made for whole distance, except two miles through Chapari rift." (Hear, hear.) There was nothing in this about the permanent way.

THE SOUDAN CAMPAIGN.

WITH the exception of a report that General Gordon has been shot dead while on the way from Khartoum to Berber, which M. Jules Ferry is said to have communicated to a Cabinet Council, but as to which no information has been received by the English Government, the news from the Upper Nile chiefly concerns the difficulties experienced in getting the boats up the river. The whole of the river between Assiout and Dongola is now covered with craft, all boats being pushed on with the utmost despatch. Five thousand men were occupied the other day in advancing three miles. The worst portion of the road, it appears, is now passed, and the van of the expedition, with the Staffordshire Regiment, reached Dal, and is expected at Dongola in a few days. The river is falling rapidly. Many nuggars are wrecked every day, and thus great quantities of stores are lost. It appears to be impossible now to predict when the expedition will be assembled at Dongola. A telegram from Wady [illegible] states that the great gate of the Second Ca[illegible] the Nile has been closed by the fall of th[illegible] and the boats must now be portaged at Wady Halfa.

Major Stuart Wortley has arrived at Dal after an adventurous ride through the Desert to the west of the Nile, from Selimah Laghen, which is 150 miles from Selimah and is separated by about 130 miles—the greater part of which is desert—from the nearest point of the Nile. The ride was undertaken with a view to ascertain the possibility of a rapid hostile advance by that line cutting us off from our base. The result, in brief, is that the route is altogether impracticable for a hostile force, and can be used only by camels in large numbers.

An Arab merchant who has arrived at Dongola affirms he saw Colonel Stewart, Mr. Power, the French Consul, and thirty other persons embark at Khartoum for Berber on a steamer towing two Nuggars. Another rumour of the fall of Khartoum has reached Cairo in private letters, this time from Massowah, and probably that referred to as being mentioned in despatches to M. Ferry. These rumours are derived from native sources, and affirm that Khartoum has fallen and that General Gordon is dead. The latest version is that, being defeated at Shendy, Gordon was taken as a prisoner back to Khartoum, where he blew up the mines, killing himself and many of the enemy. On the other hand, the *Daily News* correspondent has been informed by M. Monouilides, a Greek merchant, that he has received news *vid* Korosko the Khartoum is quite safe, and that it has plenty of provisions.

The Mahdi, with only a small following, is now reported to be at El Margarat, a village eight hours' distant from Khartoum, where he went after his attack on Omderman. During the fighting at Omderman many of the rebels were killed. An Obeid merchant says that the Mahdi has built a sanctuary wither he retires to pray. He occasionally invites his chief people in and delivers an address to them, afterwards performing pretended miracles, such as causing a coffee tray to move at his command, or igniting fire by thrusting his lance into the ground. Mr. Vizetelly, who was captured by the Mahdi's forces ten days before the massacre of General Hicks's army, is, it is rumoured, at present acting as a doctor in the rebel camp.

The attacks upon Suakin continue. About six o'clock on Tuesday morning (Nov 11) 500 of the enemy, with sixty camels, made a raid on the cattle and the railway works. A cavalry patrol under Captain Gregory advanced, firing on them, and then "retired slightly" till it was joined by General Fremantle and reinforced by the remainder of the Egyptian cavalry in charge of Colonel Haggard. The cavalry was unable to charge owing to the rough and bushy character of the ground, but it advanced steadily on the enemy, firing, and obliging him to retreat. A brisk fire was returned, and a running fire was kept up to the foot of the hills nine miles out from Suakin. One cavalry man was wounded and a horse was killed. The enemy's loss is unknown.

The Egyptian Government has, it is said, determined to collect the taxes in arrears. No favour will be shown, and where payment is refused the crops, cattle, and land will be seized. Should this measure not succeed, it will publish a list of all persons owing over 200 piastres. It is considered that many will pay rather than have their names made public. On the proposal of the Council of Ministers, the Khedive has issued a decree suspending the operation of the house tax on foreigners, which was imposed with the sanction of the Powers. The decree is accompanied by a letter from the Minister of Finance, declaring that the step was necessary on account of the European house owners in Alexandria and Cairo refusing to serve as assessors in accordance with the provisions of the house tax decree.

FRANCO-CHINIESE WAR.

THE correspondant of the *Times* at Hankow, telegraphing on Nov. 10 says:—Should the French force operate on the Yangtze-Kiang, the Chinese would remove the buoys in the river. The situation of the five inland treaty ports is dangerous inasmuch as they are isolated. Hankow has the Linment as the sole defence of the foreigners here. The Consuls on the Yangtze-Kiang intended, if danger should arise, to defend the hulks on the river until relieved abandoning their station.

The Fochow correspondent of the same paper telegraph under date Oct. 21:—The situation is unchanged. The stoppage of business by the warlike operation now in progress is causing widespread distress among the lower classes. The Kinpai forts have been completely repaired and heavy Krupp guns are mounted in them. Torpedoes have been imported through Hongkong and the authorities are preparing to sink them in the river. Chinese troops are coming here in great numbers. Disputes between the soldiers and the people are of frequent occurrence, and the officials proclaim their intention to punish the people, not the soldiers in the event of disturbances. An attempted outrage on a European lady has been vigorously dealt with by the Chinese authorities, who in other ways show an evident desire to keep on good terms with neutral foreigners. The country is still considered unsafe, and the missionaries are unable to proceed to their stations. The south channel additional entrance to the port, for ships of light draught, is now being blocked. All incoming ships must now pass the Kinpai forts. Chang-pu Lun's report of the engagement of August 23 is greatly derided by the intelligent Chinese here. The Government is daily losing prestige. The tea season is practically over, and any cessation of business caused by the French will not fall immediately on the European merchants. The Chinese Government is making urgent demands for money, and has difficulty in meeting even current expenses. Money is very tight among the natives, who are unwilling to support the Government.

The Tonkin Committee of the Chamber of Deputies has had some serious differences with the Premier, the reason of which is not certain but which, at any rate, have resulted in the resignation of the reporter of the Committee, M. Franck Chauveau, who has hitherto been a staunch Ferryist. The Premier seems at the last moment to have refused to make some communication to the Committee. The Government will submit to the Chambers an additional credit of £138,000, to meet the expense of despatching to the East immediate reinforcements, some of which are to be sent to Kelung in Formosa; and also the cost of material, victuals, and munitions for Tonkin. Several transports are being got ready, and the Premier, it is stated, has informed M. Grevy that orders have been issued for reinforcements to be immediately sent to Tonkin, the first batch to comprise five thousand men.

The report that England has offered his mediation to put an end to the conflict between France and China has received an official confirmation. The negotiations, however, have come to a momentary standstill, in consequence, it is said, of China seeking to induce France to abandon all demand for an indemnity.

MR. BRIGHT ON INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACKNOWLEDGING the receipt of a work which had been forwarded to him by its Bengalee author, Mr. John Bright, M. P., has just written:—"You speak of my service to your country. I wish I could have done more for your vast population now connected with and subject to the rule of my country. It is to me a great mystery that England should be in the position she now is in relation to India. I hope it may be within the overing of Providence that ultimately good may arise from it. I am convinced that this can only come from the most just government which can be able to confer upon your countless millions, and it will always be a duty and a pleasure to me to help forward any measure that may tend to the well-being of your people. I think I perceive an increased interests here in your welfare, and a growing intelligence and influence among the the natives of India in anything that calculated to promote their wise and just government. The principles which have distinguished the administration of Lord Ripon seem to me to be those which promise to be beneficial to you and creditable to us, hope every future Governor-General may merit the confidence of our Governmert at home and of the vast population whose interest may be committed to his charge. I thank you for the gift of your volume. I have been able to do my small services have been appreciated by those for whom my sympathy and good intention have been so strongly excited. So far as I know who to do so, I would be be as much a fried of India as of England."

FUNERAL OF MR. FAWCETT.

THE remains of the late Mr. Fawcett were interred on Monday Nov. 10 in the churchyard, at Trumpington. The funeral was attended by 15,000 persons. The procession was nearly a mile long, and included persons from all parts of the kingdom, members of Parliament, and some members of the Ministry. Members of the University, from the Vice-Chancellor to the undergraduates, were largely represented, and few if any heads of colleges were absent, except the

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 1.

THERE is little in the telegraphic advices from London of Saturday's date which we have not already noticed. Consols remain unchanged at 100⅜, but the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan is ¼ lower at 103½, ¼ per cent. Rupee Paper ¼ down at 79½, 4½ per cent. ¼ higher at 81½.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Decrease Rs.	44,073
Do. do. Branches	Increase ,,	17,256
Other Deposits	Increase ,,	26,93,530
Govt. & others authorised Securities	Increase ,,	1,37,202
Loans	Decrease ,,	2,14,512
Bills Discounted	Decrease ,,	7,08,073
Cash with Correspondents	Increase ,,	4,05,955
Cash and Currency Notes	Increase ,,	29,50,700

This return shows a further very decided increase in the strength of the bank, and indicates very clearly that we have yet a very considerable interval of cheap money to go through before rates of discount take an upward turn. In fact it is very probable that money in the immediate future will be more plentiful than it has yet been this season as funds are being laid down in anticipation of requirements which it is evident will be very late in making themselves felt.

EXCHANGE.—Sterling opened very firm with an advance of 1-32d. all round, but with few sellers an easier feeling was apparent in the afternoon when the favourable character of the Bank of Bombay return became known. We now quote for ready bills :—

Bank Bills on demand		Is. 7 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	Is. 7 3-32d.	,,
Do.	Three months' sight	Is. 7 11-32d.	,,
Credits	do. do.	Is. 7 15-32d.	,,
Francs	do. do.	205½.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady at Rs. 99 15-16 for Fours, Saturday's closing quotation, but Fours-and-a-half are firmer at Rs. 102¾.

SHARES.—The market is steady but not active for Spinning Mill shares at in some cases an advance of Rs. 5. Other things are generally unaltered, but we note a decline of Rs. 75 in Bombay-Burmah Trading Co.'s shares which are down to Rs. 4,900 for old and Rs. 990 for new.

COTTON to-day has been a very quiet market consequent on the easier advices from home. We have not heard of any business of importance in New Crops, but in old some few purchases for export are reported at Rs. 184 for Good and Rs. 174 for Fully Good Fair Dholleras, Bombay pressed. We quote for New :—

Good Broach, March		Rs. 219
,, Oomra ,,		190
,, Dholera, April		192
,, Bengal, January		155

WHEAT is very dull and best White Pessy is offering at Rs. 24 per candy without finding buyers.

LINSEED is quiet but steady at Rs. 6-4 per cwt. for old ready.

FREIGHTS are firm, and although not active the tendency is certainly towards higher rates. For Liverpool we quote 15s. to 17s. 6d. Continental ports 20s. and Mediterranean 25s., payable here. There are few steamers offering and owners at home are particularly firm forward.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
[illegible]		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
[illegible]	20,000	500	all	14 p.ct.	760
[illegible]	40,000	500	all	1 do.	760
[illegible]	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
[illegible]		£	£		
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	all	6 do.	118
[illegible]	[illegible]125	all		17½ do.	£20
[illegible]	[illegible]	20	12½	do.	95

[illegible]S.

[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 30	Rs. 30	765
[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 14	Rs. 14	330

[illegible]NIES.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,425
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	540
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	117
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	490
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	770
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	475
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	36
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	970
Budneira Mf'g. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	275
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	5 00	Rs. 40	700
Connaught Mills	810	500	500	..	160
Cooria Mills	1,340	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	690
City of Bombay	600	1,00	1,000	..	780
D. Spinning	3,000	2,00	2,00	..	3773
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,00	1, 0	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	50	50	Rs. 37½	815
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,00	1,00	25	710
Golam Baba S. Co.	7,000	50	50	..	510
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,00	1,000	..	350
Hindustan Mills	1,200	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	830
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	500	50	70	700
City of Bombay Co	700	1,00	1,00	Rs. 70	1,225
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	1,400	50	500	Rs. 20	525
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	960	1,000	1,0	..	935
James Greaves Mills	1,100	500	400	..	452½
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	50	50	Rs. 40	590
Jewraz Bhalioo	1, 00	1,000	1,00	Rs. 40	1,185
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	850
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	955
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	137
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	160	3,050
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	830
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,245
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	Rs. 9	227½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 65	1,450
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	700
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,00	Rs. 45	1,010
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 25	555
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,5.0	400	400	Rs. 10	250
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	250	6¼	235
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,250	500	500	..	185
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	..	820
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	..	700
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,500
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,440
Soonderdas	686	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	740
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 20	427½
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	Rs. 10	250
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	625
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	750xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G.I.P. Railway Co.'s Consolidated Stock.	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p.ct	160
Do. New £20 shares..	..	£20	130-14-6	do.	350
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do.	585
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do.	
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	617
Do. New Shares	£1	£18	6-2-0	do.	50

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible] Ashdown & Co.	1,750	200	150	..	160
Alcock [illegible] & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 12	170
Ld.	2,625	200	150	Rs. 10	212
Badham, [illegible]	1,000	100	100	..	102
Baptr Co., Ld. [illegible]					
Barton & Co., Ld.	300	500	100	..	100
The Bombay Land Building Co., Ld.		500	500	..	575
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	1,000	1,000	..	475
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000		Rs. 6½	106
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100		4,950
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	375	990
Do. New Shares	1,000	500	300	75	
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	25	700
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	104
Bombay Brick & Tile Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	...	10 n
Bombay Tile Co.	1,000	100	100	..	
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	70
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	..	132
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 1	12
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	..	5	..	5
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	500	300	36	35
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	36p. a.	324
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 22½	323
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	50	1¼	24
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	2½	55 & 65
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	1¼	25
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	50	..	75
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,135
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 8	93
Telephone Co., Ld.	12,200	25	25	Re. 1	14
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 90	1,200
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	160
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	75	..	1,02xd

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

the Bombay General Post Office.

[illegible] GRAVES,

[illegible]

MR. T. H. STEPHENS,

REGISTERED SURGEON DENTIST,

19, RAMPART ROW,

(Adjoining National Bank,)

Fees moderate. Painless extractions.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER'

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany
Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. MEDUSA and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.

SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT,
ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Price &c &c &c
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system

Plain square Piano	Rs 33	per month	or Rs	755
Sympathetic square	36	,,	or ,,	820
Semi-grand, on three legs	66	,,	or ,,	1,375

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SALE—November 30, at Mazagon, the wife E. D. Sale, Salt Department, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BRADY—WILSON—November 24, in Christ Church, Hurda, C. P., Mr. George Michael Brady to Jane Eliza, second daughter of A. Wilson, Esquire, Bassim, Berar.

WARDEN—RICHARDS—October 24, at All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill, Bombay, Francis Henry Warden, Esq., Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar, second son of John Warden, Esq., to Ellen Katherine, third daughter of William Richards, Esq., of Springfield, Upper Clapton.

DEATHS.

BALLARD—November 29, at Dhond, Mathilde Francoise, the beloved wife of William Ballard, Engine-driver, G. I. P. Railway, aged 29 years. Deeply regretted. Papers, please copy.

JOASS—November 30, at Hamilton's Hotel, Mazagon, Capt. James Joass, s. s. Clan Gordon, aged 64. English papers, please copy.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ASHHURST—November 20, at Almora, the wife of F. H. Ashhurst, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.

PETERS—November 19, at Behallie, Assam, the wife of Charles Peters, of a daughter.

SKEEN—November 23, at Patiala, the wife of Surgeon-Major A. Skeen, I.M.D., of a daughter.

WRIGHT—November 26, at Binfield House, Bangalore, the wife of Mr. Alexander Wright, Pandulur, South East Wynaad, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CAMPBELL—MACKAY—November 27, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, George Dunnet Campbell, Seerahs, Chumparun, to Isabella, daughter of the late Donald Mackay, Esq., Thurso, Scotland.

DEATH.

WELLS—November 21, at Allahabad, N.W.P., of fever, Cecil Grenville Wells, Lieut. 1st Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, aged 26 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1884.

THERE is to be yet another change in the plan of operations in the Soudan. Before Lord Wolseley has shown how he means to get to Khartoum, the announcement is made that the expedition will return, not by the way it went, but by the Berber and Suakim route. This is bewildering enough. Three months ago the Suakim route was deliberately abandoned, and General Stephenson, because he was in favour of it and did not believe in the feasability of the Nile, rout was virtually superseded by Lord Wolseley. Are we to infer from this that difficult though it is to make way up the Nile, with all the help that Canadian boatmen and West African Kroomen can give, Lord Wolseley believes it is to be impossible to go back by the way he came? Or is the announcement a ruse, meant for the bewilderment of the Mahdi? The more probable explanation, however, is that which we have given. At the time the mail left the news of the progress of the expedition which had then reached London was far from hopeful. We read of five hours having been occupied in covering three miles of the rapid falling of the river, and of the wreck of nuggurs and the loss of stores every day. It appears to be impossible now, was the discouraging announcement, "to predict when the expedition will be assembled at Dongola." In the circumstances it is at least soon enough to talk about the return journey. But if it is to be undertaken via Suakin we should like to learn why a route that was deemed out of the question at the War Office in August—for one reason, amongst others, that the desert could only be traversed by railway which could not be constructed in less than six months—should be deemed possible and advisable next January or February, or whenever the home coming is to be.

WE published a day or two since the last of the series of letters and telegrams in which our special correspondent with the Zhob Valley expedition has described the operations of that force. The expedition may now be regarded as a finished affair, for a battle has been fought, the Zhob chieftains have "come in," our terms have been forced upon them, and our troops have left the country. The success of the undertaking has been so complete and it has been gained at so small a cost, so far as sacrifice of life is concerned, that there seems some reason lest the services of those who have taken part in it should not be adequately estimated. People are often apt to think that where there has been no disaster there has been no danger, that where there has been little loss there has been little effort; and the term "military promenade" has been invested in order to describe, in a telling cynicism, an enterprise whose objects have been attained without a heavy expenditure of human life. We hope that Sir Oriel Tanner and those who have served with him and under him will escape any such inadequate estimate of their services as this phrase implies. We must [illegible]lect that the army which, in the magnilo[illegible]rase of the Prime Minister of the day, [illegible] standard of England upon the [illegible]" accomplished this with[illegible] in battle, and that [illegible] all the same—[illegible] one of [illegible] of modern warfare. We hope that Sir Oriel Tanner will not be reminded that the enterprise from which he has lately returned belongs to a class of work which is not thought too much of either by the public or in high places. It is work that is continually cropping up, and with which no doubt British officers will have to do so long as India has neighbours who need to be forced into the ways of good neighbourhood. Very often injustice is done to those who take part in it when their work is set down as a sort of police service of a more severe and trying kind than usual. It is to be hoped that a larger view will be taken of the doings of the Zhob Valley Field Force that the expedition will not be dismissed from memory as a mere frontier affair—but that it will be recognized as having been an important agent in ensuring the peace and safety of our frontier, and in proclaiming to turbulent neighbours the supreme advantage of keeping on good terms with us. At no time was it more essential to the Empire that its frontier relations should be placed on a satisfactory footing. On our frontier no less than within our borders not merely must we be strong, but our strength must manifest itself in a fashion that none can mistake. There are delusions in those parts which have to be rooted out, antipathies which have to be subdued, or at all events rendered harmless. The unfortunate Shah Jehan, "king of the world" and Supreme Chief of Zhob, has probably parted with his belief that he had a power of turning the bullets of his enemies into water, and when the delusion died others, we doubt not, died with it.

There is no reason to linger upon the fact that it took the authorities a long time to arrive at a definite conclusion in regard to the composition and disposition of the force which was commissioned to punish Shah Jehan and his people for raiding upon the frontier post of Thull Chotiali. An expedition that was originally intended to consist of three columns, and then of two, ultimately went forth in one column, as compact, mobile, and workable a force as commander ever led into the field. The operations have been watched with not the less interest from the fact that the three thousand six hundred men of whom it was composed represented each of the three armies of India. Part of the force, entrenched behind earthworks for four months prior to the opening of the campaign, watched the theatre of operations, and guarded against renewed raidings, for Shah Jehan's men were Pathans,—plunderers and raiders by instinct and habit. The number and composition of the force demonstrated that the expedition was one of no ordinary importance—something different from the conventional frontier affairs undertaken often with a small force for a correspondingly small object. The truth is that everything that concerns Southern Afghanistan just now concerns us intimately and seriously. The desire to have "a strong, friendly and independent Afghanistan" immediately across our borders is, to say the least, as essential a motive in the policy of the Indian Government as it has been at any time since that famous phrase was formulated. And as Shah Jehan and his people were bad neighbours of the Ameer as well as of ourselves, this expedition to teach him and them better manners must be looked at in the light of something more important than a measure of frontier police. The Zhob chieftain is nominally a subject of the Ameer, and was supposed to pay tribute to him through his representative at Pisheen. But there was never much reality in the supposition. There is one occasion on record, in which a Pisheen chief set out to collect tribute in the Valley, with results as discouraging as those which attended Henry the Fowler, who, when he tried to collect tribute from a Germanic tribe, had a mangy hound sent him as the only acknowledgment of his sovereignty. Shah Jehan has at last, however, found that there is some one quite capable of giving him a lesson. He is not likely henceforth to be a lawless and turbulent factor in the politics of either Afghanistan or our own frontier. The chieftain himself had too wholesome a fear of our arms to come personally within close range of them. "He fled full soon," and though he may have "bade the rest keep fighting" it was to no purpose, resolutely though his people in the affair at Akhtarzai resisted the British advance. Our correspondent described the Zhobees as "magnificent savages," and there is abundant evidence that although they were subdued at the most trifling cost of life an our side, the task of overcoming them was by no means an easy one.

The immediate result of Sir Oriel Tanner's operations was that the whole of the Zhob chiefs submitted, the terms of submission including full compensation for the mischief done to the British Government and their subjects. Hostages for the due performances of this and other stipulations in the compact have been obtained, and peace reigns and is likely to reign for a long time to come in the Zhob Valley. Nor is this all. On the outward march through the Bori Valley, where it was expected that there might be some show of resistance, it was found that the people were very favourably disposed towards us. Then and on the homeward march, the Boris asked to be taken under the protection of the "Sirkar Ingrez," a request with which Sir Robert Sandeman was not able to comply. The opinion, we believe, prevails amongst those who have gone through the country that there might be an advantage in stationing an outpost in the Bori Valley. It would enable us to keep touch of Zhob, and it might have a restraining effect upon whatever turbulence still exists amongst the subjects of Shah Jehan. Such is one view of the matter; but it cannot be alleged that it sets forth the whole case. We are at least bound to remember this—that if we do take any "forward" step at this time, it must be, not a step which would increase our responsibilities without adding to our strength, but one that would give us plain and substantial strategic advantages. Herein, we take it, is one justification for the hesitancy of the Government to comply with the prayer of the Bori Maleks. It must not be supposed because we have come back from the enterprise with no territorial acquisition to show by way of return for the trouble we have taken that it has been a fruitless venture. The belief prevails in well-informed circles that in spite of the fact that no territory has been annexed, the expedition is one of the most important incidents in the politics of the south-western part of the frontier that has occurred for many years. It has pacified a strip of virtually neutral territory extending from the Indian frontier to the borders of the Candahar Province, and will therefore prevent raiding not only on our own territory, but between the Ameer's territory and that of the neutral tribes, and *vice versa*. We are not disposed to take quite so large a view of the results of the achievement as is taken in some quarters. But there can be no doubt as to the efficiency and skill with which the whole business, military and political, has been carried out, and there should be no danger lest they should be grudgingly recognized in high places.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, in his speech at the ceremonial of the laying of the foundation-stone of the boys' school at Cambay, alluded to the effect of the railway system and of the silting up of the Bay of Cambay in lowering the status of Cambay as one of the chief seats of Indian and foreign trade. What Cambay suffers from being surrounded by railways, while she has no direct communication with the system, is a trifling matter, for the construction of a thirty-mile line will connect the city with Anand, and so bring it into direct communication with Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat, and Bombay. The serious thing is the silting up of the Bay of Cambay, which threatens to cut off the city altogether from the seaborne trade. In the fifteenth century, and possibly for many centuries before that, Cambay had a great foreign trade. The Murrhine cup of the Romans was supposed to have come from this region, always famous for its "Cambay stones." The skill with which the native agates were worked caused the precious stones in the regions all round about to be cut and polished. The Cambay carpets had a reputation a hundred years ago equal to those of Persia and Turkey. More recently it was known for its leather manufactures, its sugar, and its salt. From the sixteenth century downwards, however, the steady shallowing of the Bay has diminished the trade of the harbour, until in recent years it is a feat for vessels of fifty tons to get into the city. The silt brought down by the rivers during the monsoon chokes the bed of the gulf, and the tides constantly change the channels known to the native boatmen. The result is that Cambay has lost its old trade prosperity. H. E. the Governor attributed chiefly to this cause the backwardness of the country, but he spoke hopefully of the reforms in administration which are now in progress as calculated to relieve trade and industry. Under the present Dewan, Mr. Shamrao Laud, an energetic Bombay man, a good deal has been done. When he was first appointed, the conservative feeling of the country took alarm at the reforms contemplated, and there was an organised migration from the town to the country. Mr. Shamrao Laud resigned for a season. Upon his recall Cambay was found to be ripe for change. Up to 1871 there had not been even a commencement of an educational system in the State, and when, at the instance of Mr. Sheppard, the Nawab undertook to supply the deficiency, a modest grant of Rs. 500 per annum was all that could be spared for an educational budget. Since then, however, there has been a great stride, and now there are 550 boys in the Central School; there are three other boys' school, and one, we are glad to hear, for girls. The Nawab promises to have the English language made part of the educational curriculum in Cambay. Already some of the scholars from Cambay have fought their way into the Bombay University. There seems to be a very good prospect now before the out of the way, but very interesting, State of Cambay. It might be worth while to get good engineering opinion as to the possibility of controlling the deposit of silt in the Bay of Cambay, so as to save that arm of the sea from the fate which now threatens it.

THE levée held by H. E. the Governor yesterday afternoon at the Secretariat was very largely attended. His Excellency must have been gratified by the evidence of loyalty and good will thus spontaneously given. If Sir James Fergusson had any personal experience of the heat and pressure to which the lieges are subjected while waiting in the ante-chambers, and progressing at a paces slower than that of a dead march to the more open precincts where His Excellency stands in the midst of his brilliant—and cool and comfortable—surroundings, he would probably read with thankfulness and even with gratitude the suggestion which we now venture to lay before him. It is that the blazing afternoon sun should be excluded *per fas et nefas* from the rooms into which Her Majesty's subjects squeeze or are squeezed while waiting for the public *entree*. If the fiery rays of the great orb of day were excluded,—by such devices as human ingenuity pondering on the problem for the best part of a year might conjure up,—the males of Bombay society would still have to stew in their juice for a mortal half-hour, more or less; but the worst part of their sufferings would be saved them. *Il purgatorio* without its heat would be less afflicting, and it would be possible for the pilgrims to look forward with a brighter hope to the moment, when, emerging, they could say, "hence issuing we behold the stars"—the stars and all their adjuncts. If an extra apartment or two protected from the glare of the sun were to be placed at the disposal of those who are loyally desirous of paying their homage to the representative of Her Majesty, their gratitude would know no bounds.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 14.

THE estimates for the Nile and South African expeditions have now been passed by the House of Commons, without opposition except from the Irish members and a very few honest Radicals. It may be presumed that we have now before us the final statement of the Ministerial policy with regard both to the Soudan and to Bechaunaland; and very unsatisfactory it is. Lord Hartington nerved himself to say last night that it falls within the limits of Lord Wolseley's instructions to "establish a settled form of government in the district of Khartoum before coming away." This is a convenient phrase, but the one thing certain about the Soudan is that it is utterly absurd to talk of establishing a settled Government at Khartoum unless that Government is to be supported by England with a military force. Any settlement Lord Wolseley may make before leaving Khartoum will be worth just about as much as his distribution of Zululand among thirteen petty knights. The ruling principle of Mr. Gladstone's policy in this as in other matters appears to be Lord Derby's ominous declaration that our imperial responsibilities are "already more than sufficient for our strength." Hence, everything is done in a half-hearted and timid way, with the result that difficulties crop up again and again, and are never finally disposed of. Take, for example, the present state of Zululand, into which country the Boers, relying on our weakness, have rushed as an aggressive force overwhelming all before them. It is obvious that we shall have to clip their wings there before long, and this will be another costly result of the "magnimous" surrender of 1882. Then, again, there is the case of Bechuanaland. Of course, the Boers would never have dared for a moment to invade a country placed under British protection, to murder British subjects, and insult the British flag, if they had not been convinced, as their leaders frankly say, that the present British Ministry secretly sympathizes with them, and would have conceded all their extravagant demands in the summer of this year if the pressure of outside opinion in England had not been too strong for Mr. Gladstone. They have made a miscalculation in imagining that there were no limits to the humiliations they might safely inflict on English authority in South Africa. Even Mr. Chamberlain says that the British protectorate in Bechuanaland must be maintained by force, if force be found necessary. But it is quite clear that, even now, although they have obtained a grant of money for an expedition, our Ministers count upon getting the Boers to make some promises to the friendly representatives of the Cape Government which will enable them to abstain from using the only real remedy for such misconduct as that of these insolent barbarians. When we remember how Sir F. Roberts was recalled from the Cape, we can have no confidence in the genuineness of Sir C. Warren's expedition. The Boers, of course, will make any number of promises to keep the imperial troops out of Bechuanaland, and then, having gained their end, will serve the new convention as they have served the old ones.

The prospects of the Nile expedition do not appear particularly bright. Lord Hartington explains that Lord Wolseley's scheme is to make a dash across the desert with the Camel Corps from Dongola if he has reason to believe the country between that place and Khartoum is not unfriendly. But the execution of this scheme requires as a basis the arrival of the whole infantry force with the boats at Dongola, to maintain communications and overawe the Arabs who might otherwise close in upon Lord Wolseley's right. Now Mr. Cameron, the *Standard's* special correspondent, whose instinct for being in the right place at the right time is unrivalled, has sent home this week some most interesting telegrams describing the journey of the Royal Engineer's boats up the cataracts between Sarras and Dal. The work appears to be most exhausting, and one may feel a good deal of anxiety as to the way in which the soldiers of the infantry battalions will stand the strain. But supposing everything to go well, Mr. Cameron calculates that the expedition cannot be assembled at Dongola before December 20. By the short cut across the desert from Dongola, it might in that case be possible for the Camel Corps to reach Khartoum early in January. But Mr. Cameron gives an account of some very disquieting conversations he has had with a mysterious Indian fakir who has been in the Mahdi's camp, and who asserts that the whole Arab population of the country beyond Wady Halfa are ready to rise against the English, that the Mudir of Dongola himself is only watching his opportunity to turn traitor, and that it will be necessary for the English general to advance with the greatest caution. If those warnings are given in good faith, Lord Wolseley has a difficult task before him, and he will be obliged to advance with a stronger force than the Camel Corps. He would consequently have to use the round about river route instead of that across the desert, and would not arrive at Khartoum before the middle of February, that is to say, about twelve months after the first investment of that place. Even if the object of the Indian fakir be merely to spread alarming rumours in order to delay the British advance, he will probably have attained his end. Lord Wolseley is a prudent general. He has never cared to leave anything to chance; and, now that he has so great a military reputation to lose, he will hardly risk it on the possibility of a successful dash across country with a small force. Meanwhile, ominous reports continue to reach Cairo week after week that Khartoum has fallen and Gordon been shot or taken prisoner. Sir E. Baring stoutly denies that there is any foundation for those rumours, but the probability is that they are only too true. Remember poor Mr. Power's last words in his diary for the month of July. "We have provisions to last us two months longer at a stretch." This brings us to the end of September. Now, how could Gordon get supplies to feed the numerous garrison of Khartoum up to the present time? His authority was limited by the river banks, and it is not likely that the Arabs would allow large stores of grain to lie within reach of their enemy's flotilla. At the best, Gordon could only carry off a small stock in his raids up or down the river; for he had not steamers enough to be loaded with provisions to last his people for many weeks together. It will, therefore, be a miracle if he has not been starved out by this time. In any case, what hope can we have that he and his garrison will be able to hold Khartoum for two or even three months longer, till the relieving force arrives? "Too late" is once more the motto of this last effort of the English Government to free itself from its responsibilities in the Soudan.

Besides the two African expeditions, there has been some talk this week of the despatch of a third expedition to reconquer the Hebrides. The land question in Scotland has now reached an acute stage. The tenant farmers in Aberdeenshire and other lowland districts are determined to obtain the privileges conceded to their kinsmen in Ulster; and several great landlords, notably the Earl of Aberdeen, have already granted them what is equivalent to judicial results by agreeing that, whenever there is a difference of opinion as to the rent to be paid on the renewal of a lease, it shall be referred to arbitration. The case of the crofters in Skye and the other Western Islands stands on different ground. They complain, and complain justly in my opinion, that they have been robbed of a common right of inheritance in land which was the patrimony of the clans and not merely of the chief. I would recommend anyone who wishes to ascertain the origin of the crofters' grievances to study the very minute, profound, and accurate description of the state of the Hebrides a little more than hundred years ago in Dr. Johnson's "Journey to the Western Isles of Scotland." Tory as he was, Dr. Johnson indignantly protested against the scandalous way in which the Highlanders had been treated by chiefs, who, after the country had been opened out by military roads, and the reign of law and of the commercial spirit had been introduced, eagerly matched at the opportunity of obtaining wealth to compensate them for the loss of their patriarchal dignity and authority. Before 1745 the Highland chiefs lived perfore on their estates. Money was unknown in the Hebrides, and the wealth of a laird was counted in cows. All rents were paid in kind; and, although the chiefs had in many cases the power of life and death over their people, they could not confiscate the hereditary right of the humblest clansmen to a share in the pasturage which was common property. The law courts, however, did not recognize their ancient usages, and the chiefs were transformed into absolute landlords. Speculators made their way into the Highlands, and tempted the idle lairds with irresistible offers of money. Many a Highland chief made his way southwards to squander his new-found riches in Edinburgh or London, leaving the poor clansmen to be squeezed by Saxon usurers. This process went on with greatly increased rapidity when Sir Walter Scott had made Highland scenery attractive to Lowland tourists, and when grouse-shooting and deer-stalking became fashionable with London aldermen and American millionaires. Immense "clearings" were effected with pitiless severity by landlords mortgaged up to their chins, who found that, by substituting deer and grouse for human beings, they could command fancy prices for their estates. The poor people suffered these wrongs patiently, and allowed themselves to be swept into the Highland regiments to fight for their oppressors or driven across the seas to find new homes in America or Australia. The chief sinners in this respect were the Whig ducal houses of Sutherland and Argyll, whose support enabled Mr. Gladstone to pass the Act conferring proprietory rights on the peasantry of Ireland. Now, the turn of the Scotch landlords has come, and they do not seem to like it. The long suffering Highlanders see at last a ray of hope, a chance of mitigating the confiscation their fathers were visited with for their desperate gallantry in defence of the Stuart cause. In their own picturesque phrase, "the heather is on fire." Not in vain have the intelligent crofters listened to "the blunderbuss argument" of Mr. Gladstone. When they asked themselves why the boons granted to the disloyal Irishman were denied to the loyal Scotchman, the answer came readily enough, "Oh! Mr. Gladstone only justified his Irish land policy on the grounds that Irishmen refused to pay rent and threatened to murder their landlords or chase them out of the country." The moral was clear. The crofters at once began to agitate, and to talk of "ringing the chapel bell"—Mr. Gladstone's celebrated euphemism for the Clerkenwell explosion, which, he said, called the attention of England to the reality of Irish grievances. I heard when I was in the north of Scotland last month of four different cases on the Cluny estate in which crofters had refused to pay rent, one of them for as long a period as eleven years; and the landlord could do nothing because the Scottish law officers refused to give the services of the police to execute writs of distress. There can be no doubt that the crofters were encouraged in their resistance to the law by the belief that the Government was really on their side. When things had gone so far that the crofters of Skye bounded themselves together to take possession of the land, the Government at last felt itself bound to take action. So preparations were made to land marines and armed police. The crofters threatened to make a fight of it, but have since listened to good advice and consented to keep the peace. The Government ought to be profoundly grateful to them for sparing it a conflict. No doubt the crofters will get as much by giving way now as they would have done by fighting. The show of resistance has been sufficient to ensure redress for their wrongs.

It seems to me quite certain that the quarrel over the Franchise Bill will be arranged. The Bill passed through the House of Commons with wonderful celerity. The debates were dull enough, except for Lord R. Churchill's

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

TELEGRAMS.

THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

(BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KUHSAN TANGI, QUETTA, DEC. 1.

We reached Kuhsan on the 18th, having accomplished the long march of seven hundred and seventy miles from Quetta through an unknown country, leading the Afghan desert without a single breakdown or contretemps, and without a single complaint from the people against any individual in the camp.

Perfect discipline was maintained, and the arrangements on the march were admirable. Although provided only with camel carriage, our rate of progress has been fifteen miles a day, and on two occasions over sixty miles have been covered within thirty-six hours, and at the close of our journey men and animals are in excellent health and condition, and ready to go on.

Colonel Ridgeway is to be congratulated on the success of his march, which is in itself an important political event.

Sir T. Lumsden arrived here yesterday accompanied by Mr Condie Stephens, Captain Barrow, Mr Simpson, the well known artist, and Nawab Hassan Ali Khan.

We shall probably leave on the 23rd.

Our camels, which were hired at Quetta and Kelat, have done remarkably good service, will now be discharged and replaced by local camel transport.

The postal arrangements with India *via* Quetta and England *via* Teheran are in full working order.

The weather is clear, but very cold. There were sixteen degrees of frost last night.

THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, NOV. 30.

The mail has arrived from Hongkong bringing papers up to the 15th inst. Nothing of importance has occurred in the French fleet are inactive. The country is quiet.

The blockade of Formosa is maintained imperfectly. The British authorities in China are of the opinion that a blockade without a declaration of war is inoperative against neutrals, and is only good with regard to the enemy.

The French chased a Chinese tender at Foroes. She was very swift, and escaped two French cruisers.

A third fired into and captured her; she was taken to Keelung.

The Chinese General arranged a night attack on Keelung forts. The French discovered the intention and met the advance of the troops in ambush with heavy fire. The Chinese suffered heavy loss in retiring beyond the surrounding villages of the town of Keelung.

The Chinese proclamation offering rewards for poisoning the French has been condemned by the Pekin authorities.

The Empress and Council listen to no terms.

It is reported that the Chinese will lay waste the sea-board on the approach of the French in order to prevent their obtaining supplies. They will also suspend all trade, and compel neutrals to mediate.

Great preparations are being made in the north to resist the advance on Pekin in the spring. Powerful forts are being erected. They are placed under German and English engineers. They have heavy guns of long range. Swift cruisers are also employed. They are heavily armed with Armstrong guns.

The northern army is reported to consist of 159 battalions of infantry and 27 battalions of cavalry, under Li Ang.

Several engagements have taken place in Tongking, but no details are yet to hand. The military situation is unsatisfactory.

A missionary and his wife have been assaulted, robbed, and stripped.

ADDRESS TO LORD RIPON.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, Nov. 30.

On behalf of all Berar towns a crowded meeting was held this evening in honour of Lord Ripon. Great enthusiasm prevailed and an address was adopted.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DYNAMITE OUTRAGE IN IRELAND.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

An attempt which was partly successful has been made to blow up a land agent's house at Kerry with dynamite. The family escaped without injury.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

Lord Wolseley telegraphs that the Mahdi is short of provisions, and that discontent and sickness prevail among his troops, 500 of whom have submitted to General Gordon and arrived at Khartoum.

The British expeditionary force will return *via* Suakim, and not by the route it went.

THE CONGO CONFERENCE.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.

The Conference has decided in favor of free trade on the river Congo.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, DEC. 1.

The Bombay Mails of the 14th ult. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, Nov. 29.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

PORT SAID, Nov. 29.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Navarino, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo left here this evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull.

Sunats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79½
4½ "	81½
Consols for account	100⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103⅜
4½ per cent. French Rentes	108½
Bar Silver	49⅞

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, NIGHT, November 30.

10 p.m.	73·5

SUNDAY, December 1.

6 a.m.	58·1
10 a.m.	78·5
2 p.m.	86·1
4 p.m.	81·9

We are glad to learn that a Committee has been formed for the purpose of raising a fund to provide for the widow and daughter of the late Mr. John Gordon, Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce. The Hon. F. Forbes Adam is chairman and the following gentlemen are members:—Messrs. S. D. Sassoon, J. Throbjur, Jehishaw Mancjee Petit, J. L. Symons, Grattan Geary, J. A. Barnett, A. Pallis, W. M. Macaulay, W. A. Baker, Anthony Morison, Harry John, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and John Marshall, honorary secretary. The services Mr. Gordon rendered so ably and willingly, not only to the commercial but the general public of Bombay, have been numerous and important. For many years there was scarcely a public movement of any magnitude to which he was not secretary, and neither from Government nor the public did he ever receive recognition or reward. It is to be hoped therefore that a good sum will be realised to provide for the future of his wife and daughter, who, it is needless to say, are left in very straitened circumstances. The National Bank of India will receive subscriptions.

The P. and O. Company have received a telegram from London stating that quarantine has now practically been abolished in Italy.

We understand that the dividend recently declared by the P. and O. Company is at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. upon the half-year, and not at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum, as was stated in Reuter's telegram on the 17th ult. This makes a dividend of seven per cent. for the whole year.

Sir Lepel Griffin, K.C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, who left London on November 11 for India to resume charge of the Residency at Indore, arrived in Bombay yesterday.

The *Indian Mirror* publishes the following letter of invitation from the Honorary Secretary to the Greenwich Liberal Association to Mr. Lalmohun Ghose:—

BOROUGH OF GREENWICH LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

Tudor House, Greenwich, 5th November, 1884.

My dear Sir,—I have the honour to convey to you the following resolution which was carried unanimously at a meeting of our Council held last night at the Lecture Hall, Greenwich:—

"That a cordial invitation be given to Mr. Lalmohun Ghose to address a meeting of the Five Hundred at an early date with a view of his becoming a candidate for the borough of Greenwich."

In pursuance of this resolution, and on behalf of the Council I have the pleasure to invite you to name a day when it will be convenient to yourself to favour our Five Hundred with an address.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

R. S. Jackson, Honorary Secretary.

Lalmohun Ghose, Esq.

When the mail left, Mr. Ghose had accepted the invitation to address the Five Hundred, and it was after that address that he was unanimously adopted as a candidate. The *Indian Mirror* says:—"The warmest thanks to India are due to the Liberals of Greenwich for the honour they have done us by adopting our gifted countryman as their future representative in the House of Commons."

This is how the *St. James's Gazette* writes in regard to the selection of Mr. Lalmohun Ghose as Liberal candidate for Greenwich:—The Liberal Five Hundred of Greenwich have decided to do something sensational. A full-blown baboo—if the Liberal Five Hundred of Greenwich have their way—will represent the royal borough in the Imperial Parliament. Judging by the past achievements of the leaders of Greenwich Liberalism, it looks possible that the Five Hundred may be disappointed. Still, a cultivated electorate likes a novelty; and it is quite possible that the voters who welcomed Mr. Gladstone with doubtful enthusiasm may rush in to record their suffrages for Mr. Lalmohun Ghose. The new candidate is in no respect a representative of Indian feeling. He cannot have anything in common with the mass of his fellow-countrymen, ninety-nine hundredths of whom must regard him with suspicion or abhorrence. It is to be supposed, therefore, that the Greenwich Five Hundred select him because they think he is the best possible person they could get to represent them in the Legislature. Yet it might have been thought that Great Britain and Ireland could furnish a politician of home growth who would be able to fulfil even the extensive requirements of Greenwich Liberalism.

Truth writes:—I understand that the Queen has desired the Duke and Duchess of Connaught to return home from India by the direct route, in order that they may reach England about the third week in April, during her Majesty's spring visit to Osborne, where it is proposed to receive them with considerable *éclat*. I hear that it is intended to send one of the Royal yachts to Malta to meet the Duke and Duchess. The Osborne will probably be selected for the service, as it is not arranged to begin the decorative work on the Victoria and Albert until the spring. The Osborne went into harbour at Portsmouth last week, but she is to go out for a six hours' run to try her machinery before being laid up for the winter.

It is rumoured that Mr. Cordery, Resident at Hyderabad, succeeds Mr. Elliot as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and that Mr. Henvey, Commissioner of the Berars, will be appointed to the Hyderabad Residency.

Mr. Justice Cunningham, of the Calcutta High Court, has undertaken the thankless and, according to common belief, impossible task of deciding when doctors differ. In a case which came before him the other day, an application for an adjournment was made, on the ground that the plaintiff was laid up with dysentery and unable to attend, in proof of which he put in a medical certificate from Babu Rajendronath Mitter, L.M.S. Mr. Gasper, who appeared on the other side, opposed the application for postponement, and after some argument it was arranged that the plaintiff should be subjected to a medical examination by some other doctor. This was done, and on the case being called again, a certificate was put in from Dr. Birch, showing that the plaintiff was not suffering from dysentery so as to altogether disable him from attending court. The learned judge directed that the doctor be cited to attend court and explain how he came to give the certificate which Mr. Bonnerji had put in.

The Le Bas prize of £60 annually given at Cambridge, for the best English essay with reference to the history, institutions, and probable destinies and prospects of the Anglo-Indian Empire, to be written by a graduate of the University of not more than three years' standing, has been awarded to Arthur Llewelyn Davies, scholar of Trinity College. The subject of the essay this year was "Usury in India with special reference to the rayats of the Dekkan."

The amount of Indian salt revenue during the first seven months of the current financial year was Rs. 3,32,80,000 on 1,74,35,000 maunds, as compared with Rs. 3,17,88,000 on 1,65,10,000 maunds during the corresponding period of last year.

The shareholders of the Peshawur Frontier Bank, Limited, are not to be congratulated. The Bank was started about three years ago; and after two-and-a-half years' operations, or thereabouts, its doors were closed. The result of the liquidation will be, it is stated, that depositors and creditors will receive 75 per cent. of their claims, while shareholders will lose everything. The Lahore paper says it must have required something very exceptional, in the way of management, to make away so expeditiously with the whole capital of a bank and one-fourth its other assets.

Last year the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh realised the very handsome profit of fifty-nine lakhs of rupees on the sale of stamps. Mr. Cadell, the Commissioner of Stamps, suggests that it is hardly right for the Government to tax justice and legal procedure to this extent; but it appears that the question of reducing the fees is "complicated by the terms and conditions of the existing contract between the Imperial and Local Governments; and its direct bearing on provincial finance cannot, with prudence, be lost sight of." The sooner these matters receive attention the better; the equilibrium of provincial finance should be capable of being maintained by some less objectionable means than exorbitant charges for legal relief.

A discussion which is going on in Paris as to the advisability of employing female medical assistants has much interest for us in Bombay. Among the opinions of authorities on the subject appearing in Paris newspapers, that of Victor Hugo is worded somewhat mysteriously as follows:—

Sir,—To lock up women or to give them liberty? that is the dilemma. I am thinking. The locked-up woman—Mystery. The free woman—hope. Therefore I press your loyal hand.—Victor Hugo.

From which we infer that the great poet is on the side of the lady doctors. There is much less mystery about M. Zola's answer, which is as plain as it is interesting. The apostle of realism writes:—

You can openly say that I am for the "internat." What wrong is there in it? Has truth still to be hidden? Are people afraid of teaching a woman something which it would be better for her not to be taught? They know it without instruction, or they guess it. This pretence at preserving their modesty maddens me. Let us speak out in everything. I have done it in my "Joie de Vivre," and I shall do it again in my new story. Will they make a fuss about it? Let them! They always do. I do not care. I go straight along as the ox before the plough, and I continue to do my wholesome work.

"Wholesome," indeed! M. Zola's advocacy is a very doubtful benefit to the cause.

The threatened sequestration of the railways administered by Baron Hirsch has not been carried out, partly on the ground that Baron Hirsch's reply paved the way for fresh negotiations, but chiefly in consequence of the protest made by Baron Calice and semi-official representations from several of the foreign embassies, including those of Germany and England. These representations referred principally to the engagement entered into by Turkey to effect the junction of the Turkish lines with the Servian and Bulgarian systems, and did not treat the matter merely as one personally affecting Baron Hirsch. The Porte's ultimatum to the latter fixing November 3 as the latest date for his reply did not state that the sequestration of the lines would take place on that day. It declared, however, that should the Porte regard the reply as tantamount to a rejection of its conditions the sequestration would be carried out. The Porte has still under consideration Baron Hirsch's reply, which is of a very conciliatory character, and there is every indication that the Ottoman Government will be guided by a similar spirit.

Attention is attracted in America to a new sort of cotton plant which, if we may believe all that is said of it, bids fair to prove immensely valuable. For many years A. A. Subers, of Macon, has been carefully experimenting to hybridise the cotton plant that grows wild in Florida with the common okra. The cotton plant used is of that species which is found in the lowlands of the Caloosahatchie River. The new plant retains the okra stalk and the foliage of the cotton. Its flower and fruit, however, are strikingly unlike either cotton or okra. The plant has an average height of two feet, and each plant has only one bloom. This is a magnificent flower, very much like the great magnolia in fragrance, and equally as large. Like the cotton bloom, the flower is white for several days after it opens, after which it is first pale pink, and gradually assumes darker shades of this colour until it becomes red, when it drops, disclosing a wonderful boll. For about ten days this boll resembles the cotton boll, and then its growth suddenly increases, as if by magic, until it reaches the size of a big cocoa-nut. Not until it reaches this size does the lint appear. Then its snowy threads begin to burst from the boll, but are securely held in place by the okra-like thorns or points that line the boll. One experienced picker can easily gather 800 lbs. a day, and fast hands much more. Were the only saving that of labour in gathering the lint, the result of Mr. Subers's experiment would entitle him to the everlasting gratitude of the Southern farmer. But this is not all—there are no seeds in the lint. Each boll produces about 2 lbs. of very long staple cotton, superior to the Sea Island, and at the bottom of the boll there are from four to six seeds, resembling persimmon seed. This new cotton, therefore, needs no ginning.

The proprietor of an Edinburgh music-hall has just made an arrangement with the Tichborne Claimant to appear each evening for one week, the terms agreed upon being £200 for the engagement. To what base uses do we come at last!

Mr. Chamberlain is making rapid progress since his famous appeal to the Welsh Dissenters. The *Pall Mall Gazette* has seen nothing more touching and beautiful than the letter which he has just addressed to the young men of Hereford. He writes:—

If you consider what are the essential characteristics of Liberalism and Conservatism, you will see that the former is the doctrine of progress and the true religion of humanity—the latter represents the instinct of self-preservation and the defence of vested interests. As old age is the season of timidity, and the time to rest and be thankful, youth is the period of generous impulse and unselfish devotion. When an old man becomes a Tory he only follows the natural instinct of declining years and waning activity, but a junior Conservative sins against the light and prematurely accepts the creed of decrepitude and decay.

There can be no doubt, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, as to the sincerity of all this, for if rumour does not belie him Mr. Chamberlain himself was a junior Conservative once, and the closing sentence of this pious epistle may be regarded as a kind of public penance for the sins of his youth.

MILITARY NEWS.

A wing of the 1st Battalion, Connaught Rangers has been in cholera camp some distance from Bareilly.

Mr. Edward Pegler has been appointed Lieutenant of the Cadet Company of the Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps, at Kurseong.

It has been decided to allow Hospital Assistants to answer their examination questions for promotion, either in English or Urdu, as they may prefer.

Major H. F. Woodcock, Military Account Department, has been posted to the office of the Examiner, Commissariat Accounts, Calcutta, for duty.

Pending the arrival of Sir T. D. Baker, K. C. B., the following officiating appointments have been made:—Colonel H. Collett, C.B., Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, to officiate as Adjutant General; Major H. J. E. Ford, to officiate as Deputy Adjutant General; and Major J. Davidson, to officiate as 1st Assistant Adjutant General.

The Government of India have decided that soldier-students at the Thomason College, Roorki, are ineligible for bounty on extension for army service, as though not transferred to the Unattached List even on probation, until they have received an appointment in the Public Works Department after passing through the course at Roorki, the very fact of their being at the Thomason College shows that they have no intention to serve regimentally, and consequently require no inducement in the shape of bounty to prolong their service.

Examination Committee.—The undermentioned officers have permission to appear before the Civil and Military Examination Committee which will assemble at the Secretariat, at 11 a. m., on Wednesday, the 3rd instant, for examination in the native languages:—

In Hindustani Higher Standard.—Lieut. E. C. B. Cotgrave, Devonshire, (attached to 5th N. L. I.) Lieut. A. E. Searle, Yorkshire, (attached to 12th N. I.); Lieut. A. Wilson, Manchester (attached to 21st N. I.); Lieut. W. H. M. Lane, 7th Dragoon Guards, (attached to 21st N. I.); Lieut. R. P. Johnson, Royal Artillery; Lieut. A Vint, Leicestershire, (attached to 1st N. I.); and Schoolmaster A. Gott, 7th Dragoon Guards.

In Persian Lower Standard.—Lieut. Hon. A. S. Harding, Royal Scott Fusiliers; and Lieut. D. Fitz A. R. Anchetell, 29th Regiment N. I. (attached to 30th N. I.)

In Persian Lower Standard.—Lieut. C. G. Mellis, East Yorkshire (attached to 1st N. I.).

In Arabic Higher Standard.—Captain H. H. Young, Madras Staff Corps.

DEPARTURE OF LORD DUFFERIN.

Lord Dufferin, left Tilbury, on Nov. 13, for Bombay, in the Peninsular and Oriental Company's splendid new steamship Tasmania. His Excellency accompanied by the Countess, the members of his suite, and a numerous party of friends, arrived at Liverpool Street station shortly before one o'clock, and was repeatedly cheered by a large crowd which had assembled to witness his departure. Among those present to with his lordship and the countess farewell were the Duke of Wersminster, who presented her ladyship with a bouquet, the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Henry Thynne, M.P., Lady Thynne, Lady Hermione Graham, the Marchioness of Downshire, Dr. W. H. Russell, Colonel Baring, the Hon. Robert Bourke, M.P., Miss Rowan Hamilton, the Hon. A. Wodehouse (of the India Office), Mr. Bickerstetth (private secretary to Lord Kimberley), Mr. L. Gattison, Sir O. Burne, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. H. Bayly, and Mr. Godfrey (directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Compay), Mr. Frederick Barnes (manager of the company), and the earl and countess's children—Viscount Chandeboye, the Hon. Terence Basil and Frederick Blackwood, and Ladies Hermione and Victoria Blackwood. Their Excellencies, eldest daughter, Lady Helen Blackwood, accompanies them, and their suite includes the Hon. Miss Thynne, Mr. Mackenzie Wallace (private secretary), Lord Russell, Mr. M'Ferran, Major Cooper, and Mr. Balfour. Most of the ladies and gentlemen named travelled with the earl and countess by the special train from Tilbury, of which Tasmania was lying, the party arriving on board shortly before two o'clock. His lordship was again loudly cheered at Tilbury station, and also by the passengers on the Tasmania, every berth on which is occupied. The moorings were slipped about two o'clock, and the vessel was soon on her way down the river.

Originally the Tasmania, which is now making her second voyage, was timed to leave on Nov. 11, but was delayed to suit Lord Dufferin's convenience. Extra speed, however, will be put on, and it is expected to arrive at Bombay on Dec. 8, although actually timed only for the following day. The hour at which it is desired the ship should arrive will be telegraphed from Bombay to Aden, so that preparations may be made for the reception of his Excellency. Special cabin accommodation has been placed at the disposal of the Viceregal party, who will, however, dine in the saloon at a separate table, and a writing-room has also been fitted up on deck for his lordship's use.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON'S VISIT TO BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Nov. 30.

Yesterday morning His Excellency and His Highness the Maharaja went out for a ride and visited some places of interest, among which must be mentioned the college and the new palace. The former is one of the handsomest edifices on this side of India. It is in bold Indo-Saracenic style and was designed by Mr. Chisholm, of Madras. It is on a high ground between the railway station and the city. Its location, however, is too near the road with hardly any space between. Had it been placed sufficient further from the road with space in front, the effect would have been much better. The palace is, as already stated, in course of construction, but what has already been executed is sufficient to show the genius of the architect, the late Major Mant. Any one visiting the palace works cannot but be struck by the skill with which native artisans are executing the artist's design. The mornings here are deliciously cold, and His Excellency the Governor and the Maharaja must have enjoyed their ride. In the afternoon His Excellency's visit to the Maharaja and the latter's return visit took place. In the evening came off His Highness banquet in honour of his distinguished guest. The dining room was tastefully decorated and there was no lack of good cheer. While the good things on the table were being done justice to, one of the Maharaja's bands discoursed sweet music. His Hihness proposed the health of the Governor in a brief and well-delivered speech, in the course of which he alluded to the popularity and esteem His Excellency had won for himself from all the native chiefs and princes who have had the pleasure of his acquaintance and the cordiality with which His Excellency had been welcomed everywhere. His Excellency replied in suitable terms complimenting His Highness on his successful administration and reforms by which the Maharaja was striving to do good to his people. After dinner there was a display of fireworks. Baroda is celebrated for its fireworks, but last night the artist, it may be said, surpassed himself. The Minister had a private interview with His Excellency before the banquet.

After the fireworks, His Excellency the Governor conversed with Rao Bahadoors Vinayekrao Jagannath, Head of the Revenue Department, Khan Bahadoor Cursetjee Rustomjee Thanawalla, Chief Justice, Rao Bahadoors Janardhun Sakharam Gudgil, Judge High Court, Pandurung Dajee, State Accountant and Auditor, and Dr. Bhalchandra, Head of the Medical Department. At about 11-45 p.m. the party broke up, everybody being highly pleased with the entertainment.

To-day being Sunday, there are no events on the card. His Excellency dines with General and Mrs. Watson and leaves by the mail train for Bombay.

NOTES FROM SURAT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, NOV. 30.

The cold weather here has fairly and pleasantly set in; the thermometer in the morning stands at about 64°, and the air is chilly and exhilarating. Most of the district officers have already started on tour and left Surat for their camps.

Fires have been numerous in Surat since the close of the rainy season. On Friday evening a rather large conflagration occurred in the dhoubies' quarters, five or six houses being totally destroyed. In some of them considerable quantities of grass and grain had been stored. The fire was stayed by pulling down houses on either side of the burning block. The Municipal authorities and several European ladies and gentlemen were at the spot and through their endeavours the flames were at last got under.

Murders and suicides seem also to have been rather frequent of late, two murders and two suicides occurring within a few days of each other.

There was a slight locust scare in one or two talukas this month. Both locusts and scare, however, have fortunately passed away.

Mr. White, the outgoing Collector, was entertained at a farewell gathering last evening at the house of Mr. Jugjiwandas Khushaldas. Mr. White gives over charge on the 1st of December, on retiring from the service. Mr. Keyser will succeed him, Mr. Lely acting in the meantime.

Mr. White, the Executive Engineer, who has left this district to take up a special appointment under the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, has been succeeded by Mr. Dunn, who was formerly on special duty.

The Nawab of Beila, who has now for some time been on somewhat estranged terms with his family and relations, returned to the palace in Surat last week, and was received apparently in a friendly manner by his relatives. He has now taken up his residence at the palace, and resumed, it is said, his former state and position.

NOTES FROM THE BERARS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, Nov. 28.

The tidings of the death of Mr. S. O. B. Ridsdale, ere while our popular Commissioner, has quite taken us by surprise and has been received with universal regret. When he parted from us, so recently as last month, he seemed to be in very good health and no one thought that we should see him no more. He well deserved the encomiums passed upon him by the press. He was liked by every one and all here. The Rev. R. W. Metcalfe, M. A., Chaplain of Berar, paid a touching tribute to his memory in an eloquent sermon last Sunday. His successor, Mr. Henvey, appears destined not to remain long in the province. He had barely joined his appointment in 1881 when he had to take furlough to Europe to recruit his failing health. And now it is rumoured that he is to succeed Mr. Cordery as Resident at Hyderabad when the latter proceeds to Assam as Chief Commissioner. Mr. A. Howell succeeds Mr. Henvey. Ridsdale would doubtless have come here had he lived. Nothing definite or authentic is, however, known of these changes as yet. In the meanwhile Mr. Henvey is making himself personally acquainted with the condition of the country by an extended tour through the districts. He has already visited parts of the town district, and is now inspecting some villages in the Bassein district. He is making his way to Buldana. The Resident will leave Hyderabad on or about the 3rd December and will go on to Aurungabad ere he comes on here. He is expected to reach Amraoti about the first week in January and will halt for a week or so. It is not known where he will go to after this.

Amraoti is just now a deserted village. All the heads of departments and district staff have left on their annual tour. Of the three officers deputed by the Nizam's Government to learn revenue work here, only one now remains. He is out in camp with Major Bullock, the Deputy Commissioner. Dr. Geo. Nundy has been transferred permanently to Akola *vice* Mr. J. H. Burns on sick leave. The third, Mr. Jehander Ali, had to return to Hyderabad in consequence of the death of his father of cholera. As the management of his father's extensive jaghirs now devolves on him, it is expected he will not return to Berar.

Murders are very rife just now in the province, especially in the Amraoti district where there have been more than half-a-dozen within the current month. They are all of the usual type, and have resulted from love or jealousy. But the one at Murtizapur was a very cold-blooded affair. A Mahomedan badmash enticed away a small boy into a field and there beat him till he became insensible. He then took away the ornaments valued in the aggregate at Rs. 7 and buried him in a field. Some cowherds happened to pass the spot shortly afterwards and they saw the toes of the child protruding from the ground. They hastily raised the alarm and exhumed the body when it was discovered that the poor little fellow was not quite dead. The hospital assistant in charge of the charitable dispensary there, was promptly on the spot and rendered every possible assistance but without avail. The murderer has been apprehended and committed to the Sessions. Another case of murder was tried the other day by Colonel J. G. Bell, Sessions Judge. In this case the motive was revenge. A Bori recovered some 4,000 rupees in a suit and was proceeding to Chandur Bazaar in the Ellichpur district, in company with a friend when he was waylaid by eight men. On being attacked the terrified Bori bought them to terms to take every thing they wanted but to spare his life. The miscreants, however, protested it was his life they sought and not his wealth. They then fell upon him and beat him to death. They also belaboured his companion, and leaving him insensible, they marched off with the booty. As soon as the poor unfortunate came to his senses and saw the coast clear, he went and reported the matter to the police who succeeded in capturing six men on suspicion. Of these two were released by the district magistrate and the rest committed to the Sessions. The Cutchee now thinking he was not wanted made his way back to his country. When the case came on for trial before Colonel Bell it was necessary to have the man recalled. And this was not an easy matter. It was not till the case had been adjourned several times that a clue to his whereabouts was obtained and the man recalled. The prisoners were defended by Mr. P. Cama, barrister-at-law. After a protracted hearing they were all released, the evidence for the prosecution not being sufficient to convict them.

Our local press is engaged in discussing the utility of the first Berar Educational Conference lately held at Akola. The object of this Conference appears to have been to ameliorate the condition and raise the status of village schoolmasters since all their resolutions were concerning them. It is hard to see what good this Conference will achieve for these teachers. Their pay is so miserably low that one of the Deputy Commissioners commenting thereon in his annual report said it was easier to get a teacher on Rs. 6 a month than a house-keeper for Rs. 10! No doubt the existing state of things is greatly to be deplored and is well known to the Director.

The Roman Catholic community are making preparations to keep up the feast of St. Francis de Xavier which will fall on the 3rd proximo. It is to be kept up on the Sunday following as it will be a convenient day for all. The Rev. Father Thevenet has already laid the foundations of the school-house for native children. He blessed it last Sunday. In addition to this schoolhouse he contemplates building a serai for the convenience of the poor. This will indeed be a very great boon.

The Volunteers have commenced their annual musketry courses. Were it not for Major Little, the popular Commandant, the corps would soon be smashed. Nobody takes an interest in it, and it is due to the energy and perseverance of Major Little alone that the corps is still existing. He has organized a band also for the corps and is doing his utmost to promote its welfare.

The annual camp-of-exercise will be held some time in February. It would be well if the authorities could arrange to send on the Volunteers to Nagpore when the Volunteers there hold their camp-of-exercise.

MHOW AND CENTRAL INDIA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, Nov. 27.

As there was a ball on Wednesday night, the lotteries on this day's events were put off till Thursday morning, and though at the appointed time the room was full of people, yet with difficulty one lottery paper to a small value filled, and speculators were content to hold pools on the different races the horses selling for small sums. Mr. Brittan, who volunteered to do the bidding, thus obtained an insight to the public feeling as to the various horses capabilities; but the favourites sadly belied the confidence exposed in them in almost every instance.

The following is a list of the pools held on this day's races:—

Selling Plate.—Just in Time, 75; Milkmaid, 25; and Chapie, 15. Total, 110; less percentage, 5; and nett value, 105.

Jaora Stakes.

	1st Pool.	2nd Pool.
Talisman	100	75
Volunteer	120	40
Khoosdill	100	50
Grand Duke	45	15
Sir Garnett	40	
Total	405	180

Jaora Stakes.

	1st Pool.	2nd Pool.
	405	180
Less percentage	20	10
Net value	385	170

Tournament Stakes.—Gameboy, 100; Jumboo, 90; Blotting Paper, 30; Mahdi, 30; The Field, 30; total, 290; less percentage, 15; nett value, 265.

Goonah Purse.—Petrarch, 170; Red Comyn, 40; The Prince, 20; The Field, 10; total, 240; less percentage, 13; net value, 227.

Pony Selling Race.—Ballarat, Rs. 40; Ginger, 50; Clinker, 40; Taurus, 40; The Field, 30. Total, 200; less per centage, 10; nett value, 190.

I have already informed you that the objection against Bluemorn has been withdrawn. To-day, however, two more objections were lodged in two of the events, and this helped to invest the proceedings with additional interest. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and personal staff were present on the course, as were also the native chiefs previously mentioned. Holkar's son was not present to-day, and was not missed. The enclosure and stand were very full. Mr. Brittan did some brisk and, I hope, remunerative business to-day, as the favourites behaved very badly except in one instance. Proceedings opened with three going to the post for the selling race for Arabs and C. B's. This was regarded such a moral certainty for Just in Time that the book-maker refused to let on the race. In one small pool Mr. Beaumann's horse was made favourite, and he won as he liked. For the Jaora stakes, which was run next, five horses came to the post, Hadji being lame and an absentee. Volunteer was made favourite, though at top weight, and was soon ribbed off the lists. There was a run on Khoosdill and Talisman, while offers of 100 to 1 against Sir Garnett were unheeded. Kendall took his horse out at a rare pace from the start, and kept well in front all through, when near the distance post and close on the inside place. Volunteer, who was running strong in second place, made an effort to run up to him and got to his girths, when Kendall closed in and forced Volunteer off the course, or he would have been jammed up or would have collided with the post. Had it not been for the jostle, Volunteer must have won, and his owner has lodged an objection against Sir Garnett, which is still pending. Opinions are divided as to the merits of the question. Some consider Kendall was justified in preventing a horse coming up on the inside, while others maintain that as long as there was room for Volunteer to pass, Kendall had no right to interfere with him. Any way, if the objection is allowed and Sir Garnett is deprived of the race, the accident will benefit Khoosdill. Volunteer could have finished second instead of third, but as he went the wrong side of the distance post, I do not think he could claim the race even if Mr. Gosan had not cleverly shot him for second place. Though six horses were marked on the card for the Agar and Goonah Purse, Nicodemus was an absentee. Petrarch was made a hot favorite, and early disappeared off the lists, the betting on this event was "first past the post," as Petrarch was only permitted to run under protest. The terms of the race are not specified on the card, but the event was open to *bona fide* chargers. An objection was taken to Petrarch as not fulfilling the required conditions. Petrarch is an ex-trooper rejected from the ranks of the 9th Lancers, and the objection is intended to maintain that as a cast-off from one regiment he is disqualified to run as a charger evermore, the owner on other hand contends he has his commanding officer's certificate, and under which he claims his horse qualified to run. I believe the stewards are of opinion that the horse is not qualified to run, and the owner means to refer the matter to the W. I. T. C.

In the pony selling race Ballarat was the dark one, and all were eager to invest on him, but some would be knowing ones had taken all that was to be got, and the pony was early removed off the lists. There was a considerable run on Vulture, Ginger, and Clinker, whose prices opened at long odds against, and fluctuated till they settled down to those quoted. Vulture is a pony well known in Meerut and Lucknow, where he gave wonderful trials, but when brought to the post with all his stables money on, always bolted in a contrary direction to that he was wanted to go. Change of clime has in no way modified this disposition. Change of owners comes round to him with the seasons. To-day he broke away when at the post, and went at a good heat for ¼ mile before he was pulled up. In the race he took a long lead, and must have won had he kept to the course, but instead of going round the home turn he took a straight line and dashed the hopes of his friends who watched his career so far with bated breath. Ballarat from the start never got a better position than last, and this was not a bad one to view the race from, though as an satisfactory one to those who backed him. Ginger, with his light weight, made sad havoc with his field, and won easily. There was not a single bid for any of the ponies brought forward for sale. The Welter plate resulted in a walkover for Gold Lines, there being nothing else here except old Rejected to run against him, and the latter had no desire to try conclusions again.

1st Race.—"Selling Plate." For all Arabs and C. B. horses. ½ mile. Value Rs. 200. Horses entered to be sold the day before the race. Seven pounds added or allowed for every Rs. 100 above or below the upset price. No other penalties or allowances.

Mr Baumann's ch a g Just in Time, 12st. Mr Gore	1
Mr Holland's br m Chappie, 10st. Mr Campbell	2
Capt Dickson's w c b m Milkmaid, 9st., Kendall	3

In pool Just in Time favourite.

After Chappie had made the running, Just in Time came up and collared him half way from home, and then cantered in an easy winner. Time—1 min. 30 secs.

2nd Race.—"The Jaora Stakes." For all Arabs and C. B's., 1½ miles. Value Rs. 500, presented by H. H. the Nawab of Jaora. C. B's., 11st. if over 14-2, if under, 1st. allowed. Arabs 10st.

H H Nawab of Jaora's b w g Skylark, 11st, Mr Brackenbury	1
Mr Morris's b w g Oliver Twist, 10st 7lb. Owner	2
Col Buller's b w g Stray, 10st., Dr Taylor	3

Lottery Tickets, Rs. 700; Stray, Rs. 190; Skylark, Rs. 160; Oliver Twist, Rs. 60. Percentage, Rs. 55; nett value, Rs. 1,055.

Average Betting—Evens Skylark 2 to 1 against Stray, 4 to 1 against Oliver Twist. At the drop of the flag Skylark, attended by Oliver Twist, showed the way over the first three fences, when Mr. Brackenbury indulged the former with a long lead, Stray lying last. In this order they went round the course twice, Skylark coming in an easy winner. Time—7min. 12½ secs.

Second Race.—The Pony Chase, 3-30 p.m. For all Ponies 13-2 and under. About 1¼ miles. Value Rs. 250. C. B.'s 10-7, Arabs and others 11-0.

Mr Cotgrave's blk c b m Dolly, 10st. Mr Brackenbury	1
Mr H Buller's g c b p Grey Friar, 10st 3lb. Capt Burke	2
Mr H Buller's ch c b m Evening Star, 11st. Mr Campbell, fell	0
Mr Kendall's b w p Anchovy, 9st 13lb, Taylor, fell	0
Mr Meade's d c b m Naughty Girl, 10st, scratched	0

Average Betting—2 to 1 against Evening Star, 8 to 1 against Dolly. Anchovy at once went to the front with Evening Star in close attendance, the other two a couple of lengths behind. In this order they got over the ins and off in front of the stand. In the next two fields Anchovy increased the distance between himself and Evening Star, while there was a considerable gap between the latter and Grey Friar, and Dolly apparently could not live the pace and was losing ground rapidly. This order was maintained till they came round to the in and out, the last fence, before the final hurdle where Anchovy had several lengths advantage and the race appeared all over when, after jumping into the enclosed fence, he hit the bank in getting out and turned clean over knocking Taylor considerably out of time. Evening Star, who was second, fell at the same fence, and Grey Friar coming up third ran out. This left Dolly an opportunity which she availed herself of after a little persuasion, for she refused to

bhovusdas Sattavalia, B. A., Munchhasunker Jeeyaram, B. A., L. L. B., Hurjeevundas Jugjivandas. The Pundit performed remarkable feats of Shatavedhan and composed extempore verses on given subjects in such metres and under such conditions as to metaphore &c., as he was called upon by several persons at the same time. It is important to explain for the benefit of non-Sanskrit readers what Shatavedhan means. The term Shatavedhan means the power of retaining one hundred different things in memory at one and the same time and it also includes among other extraordinary powers, the power of composing verses extempore and of connecting any two verses from any authors upon widely divergent subjects, by a third verse, upon any given subject, however, contradictory or divergent from the sentiments expressed in the given verses, in such a manner that the whole may be a disquisition in verse upon the subject that is given. What is more extraordinary still is, that the Shatavedhani is bound to adopt in his composition such humour, either comic or tragic, and such metres, which, however incompatible they may be with the verses given, may be suggested to him by the querist. In response to the Pundit's invitation, several gentlemen from the audience selected a number of verses or sentences in any language they liked, and committed them to paper. The sentences or verses were not made known to the Pundit, the only thing that was communicated to him being the number of words comprised in the sentences or verses selected. The querists then gave to the Pundit, one after another, any word they chose, only stating the word and its number in the sentence. There were eleven verses or sentences selected in all by the different querists. The words were mentioned by each querist in any order he liked and each mentioned one word at a time in his turn. The selected sentences and verses were two from Sanskrit, one from Brijbhasha, two Urdu, one Persian, one Latin, two English, one Marathi and one Gujarati. Of these languages the Pundit was acquainted only with Sanskrit, Brij, Gujarati and partially with Marathi. As soon as the words of a particular sentence were exhausted, the Pundit to the great surprise of the audience recited the whole sentence or verse in its proper order and after all the sentences had been recited one after another the Pundit repeated the sentences with great ease and precision. The Pundit was next given two or three verses, each verse or line being taken at random from some author, lines conveying meanings perfectly inconsistent with each other. He was requested to connect the verses by a third verse so that the whole might be a disquisition upon an entirely different topic widely diverging in sense and harmony from the verses already given. This experiment was equally successful. These and other extraordinary feats were highly appreciated by the audience and met with great applause. At the termination of the experiment, the Prince expressed himself highly gratified at what he had witnessed.

We understand that the Prince privately offered to pay to the learned Pundit a handsome sum, but the Pundit declined the offer with thanks, alleging as his reason, his unwillingness to receive any present or donation from any one except Hindoos. Mr. Maneckchund Toolsi thanked the Pundit and the audience on behalf of the Prince for the honour they had done them that evening and after expressing his regret at the Pundit's refusal of the Prince's offer, presented him on his own behalf a sum of Rs. 200. The entertainment lasted for nearly three hours and at 11 o'clock the guests departed to their homes, having enjoyed a very agreeable evening.

BENGAL.

NEWSPAPER REPORTERS IN THE CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.—People are too apt to complain of mistakes in newspaper reports of cases, without taking into consideration the difficulties reporters work under. There are only two Courts where there is any accommodation for reporters. The word should rather be *room* than *accommodation*; for even here it depends entirely on the caprice of a bench-clerk. In all the other Courts there is absolutely no accommodation of any sort for reporters. In one, the presiding Judge of which is gifted with an unusually indistinct articulation, there used to be a small table, about the size of a teapoy, and a chair set apart,—very much set apart—it was understood for the Press; but as it was placed right at the back of the Judge and out of sight and hearing of the Bar, it was never found of much use by those whom it was intended to benefit. And even this gracious indulgence has now been with drawn.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE ANTWERP INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE public administrations of Belgium will, it is said, take an active part in this Exhibition; the necessary space has been reserved for the different Ministerial Departments, who will make their several arrangements as at the National Exhibition of Brussels in 1880. Owing to the great extension arrived at, the Belgian Commission has been increased from 400 to 1,100 members, to carry out the arrangements of the sub-committees. All the principal towns are making active preparations to have their separate buildings ed. The outline of the industries properly represented to be perceptible at the Exhibition building begins of 60 metres of height distance with its entrance the principal four cen and its long avenues, and the others of 110 tral ones of 335 metres, llion of 1,000 square metres. The special pavi the French Colonies fres, is being erected for shown, and the stor From the objects to be decoration, this will be of its architecture and the Exhibition. will be a very attractive feature of

Although Aus proaching Exhibition is much occupied with the apchambers of Exhibition at Buda-Pest, yet the various tions to h commerce are making strenuous exervoting la ve the empire well represented, and are section large sums for the decoration of the Austrian send . A subscription has been set on foot to aid workmen to visit the Exhibition, and the Pre- with of the Olmutz Chamber has headed the list A ch £100; the Prince Imperial Rodolph, and the prchduke Charles Louis are actively engaged in promoting the measures taken. The Marquis Caffle, Italian ambassador, and the Italian consul at Antwerp, have paid a visit of several hours to the building, to determine and arrange the site and decoration of the Italian section. A delegate of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has been sent to the Turin Exhibition to select and arrange for objects to be sent to Antwerp.

The Minister of Marine at Lisbon has been instructed to subsidise for the transmission of objects from the Portuguese colonies and 250 square metres has been taken for their display. A vessel of war has also been deputed to visit all their African settlements, to receive and bring over all objects, which will be sent free of charge to Antwerp.

The Brazilian Government has secured 300 metres and the Committee of Agriculture and Commerce of Rio Janeiro is charged with the collection and transport of the objects.

The Antwerp Exhibition will differ somewhat from those of Paris, London, and Vienna, in having in view chiefly the promotion of the import and export trade, an important question at the present time, when so many industries are suffering. —*Journal of the Society of Arts.*

MANUFACTURE OF PERSIAN CARPETS

CONSUL-GENERAL BENJAMIN, of Teheran, in his last report on the carpet manufacture of Persia, which he states is one of the most important features of the industries and commerce of the country, says that the carpets in question are rarely of large size, and they are woven chiefly by the women and children of the peasantry in the villages; thus a countryman will have a rug made in his own house, and when it is done, he takes it to the nearest town and sells it for what it will fetch. The rooms of the peasantry are small, and this may be given as the reason for the smallness of the rugs in the Persian market. Of late years, however, through European enterprise a very much large carpet has been manufactured for the foreign market. The carpet industry is divided into three classes, the large-sized and the small carpets or rugs, and the ghileems, to which may be added a fourth, consisting of the umads or felt carpets. Most of the carpets intended for covering floors of whatever size, are produced in the central province of Irak, and chiefly at the city of Sultanabad, and in the districts of Sarravend, Garrouste, and Malahir. These carpets are known by the generic name of *pharaghan*. They are more solid and massive than other Persian carpets and are adapted for rooms of large size. During the last ten years *pharaghan* fabrics have been exported in large and increasing quantities. Large Persian carpets, which deviate from the usual oblong shape, are made to order, and cost from three to four krans a square yard above the usual charge, the kran being equivalent to about elevenpence. This is partly owing to the increased difficulties of weaving such dimensions with the simple appliances in use, and the size of the rooms in the houses of the peasantry. Besides the *pharaghan* carpets, floors are also carpeted with fabrics from Kerwanshab, Hawadon, and the district of Lauristan, and for this purpose the carpets of Mech-Kabad, in Khorassan, are available, although they are of inferior texture to the *pharaghan*. The carpets of Kerwan have also the texture fitted to the rough usage required in floor coverings, but while of inferior quality to the *pharaghan*, they are always small and proportionately more expensive. There are numerous varieties of Persian rugs. In some classes, such as Turkoman there is general similarity of design, although no two rugs are altogether identical. In ses, such as the rugs of Kerwan, Dyo- rdistan there is endless variety in re. The colours formerly used in ne imperishable, and rugs one no deterioration in tint. at one time threat- textile fabrics employ- Persian

table and sofa covers, and at the same time render them easy for transportation; consequently a large sale is found for them in European countries. The *namads* or felt carpets of Persia, are made by forming a frame of the thickness required, or excavating a space in the ground-floor of the size and depth equivalent to the *namad* intended. The hair is laid in this and beaten with mallets until the original disjointed mass is reduced to the dimensions of the frame, and a design of coloured threads is beaten into the upper surface. The best quality of *namad* is made at Isfahan, but the most massive are produced at Yezd. Consul Benjamin says there is one species of rug peculiar to Persia, often spoken of, but rarely to be seen. This is the rug made of silk, though it is not uncommon to see rugs of the finer types with silken fringes, and sometimes with a woof of silk in the body of the rug. All silk rugs are, however, rare, and much more so the formerly. They are generally very small, and are not adapted for heavy use. The prices realised by this description of rug are sometimes very high, and Consul Benjamin speaks of one, which was used to hang over a tomb at Teheran, being valued over £70, though the size did not exceed two square yards.

FAREWELL DINNER TO SIR CHARLES WARREN.

THE London Chamber of Commerce entertained Sir Charles Warren at a farewell dinner on Nov. 5 in the Cannon Street Hotel. Mr. D. P. Blaine, chairman of the South African Trade Section of the Chamber of Commerce, presided, and among those present to meet the guest of the evening were the Hon. R. Southey, C. M. G., Sir Bartle Frere, Mr. Alfred Giles, M. P., the Hon. J. X. Merriman, of Public Works in the late Government at the Cape, Major General Sir Andrew Clarke, Mr. Alderman Cotton, M. P., the Hon. Guy Dawnay, M. P., Mr. T. Shaw, M. P., Mr. T. Morgan Harvey (Deputy-Chairman of the South African Trade Section), and Sir Alfred Slater. The chairman, in proposing the "Health of Sir Charles Warren," said the history of the last two years in South Africa presented a painful and humiliating chapter. The most solemn treaty obligations had been broken, British subjects had been treated with contempt, and British officers had been murdered. We could not shield ourselves from responsibility in these matters. There were in other colonies restless spirits watching what might be done, and unless British honour vindicated, and British interests protected, the ties which at present existed between the colonies and the mother country would be shaken to their foundation.

Sir Charles Warren, in replying, referred to his three years' residence in the country as having identified his feelings with those of the colonists of South Africa. What was chiefly wanted in South Africa was united action, and must not be forgotten that in looking to the interests of South Africa we were looking to the interests of the British Empire. It was the desire of the Ministers of the Cape Colony, and also of the Government in that colony and in this country, to arrange matters in Bechuanaland so as to bring about a satisfactory conclusion. Meanwhile affairs were in so critical a state that it had been found necessary to prepare for any emergency, and troops had been sent from Natal and Cape Town to be in readiness if they should be needed. He himself was about to proceed to Cape Colony, and they would all be glad if it should prove that arrangements had been made which would insure lasting peace in the country; but if no impression of a lasting kind could be made they were prepared to go into the country, to turn out the filibusters from Bechuanaland, and to arrange that the Convention of 1884 should be kept in its strictest integrity. They would also replace the native tribes on those lands to which, after due inquiry, it should be found they were entitled. In conclusion, he thanked his hosts for an expression of their sympathy and confidence, which would strengthen his hands in the work he was about to undertake.

A REMARKABLE WELL.

THE discovery of a great electric spring in Ithaca, New York, was made purely by accident, and the discoverer, the *New York Times* says, has been careful not to publish his discovery until the plainest evidence of its great value was at his command. Some time ago—the exact date is not given—Mrs. McGinniss, of Ithaca, went to the well situated in her back yard to draw water. The bucket is lowered into the well by a chain, and the moment Mrs. McGinniss touched the chain she received a shock which stretched her senseless on the ground. In the course of an hour she recovered her strength sufficiently to walk into the house and to inform the members of the family that some unknown villain had knocked her down with a sand club. Miss Bridget McGinniss, who is a fearless young woman of much physical strength, immediately went to the well with the determination of drawing water in spite of all the villains in Ithaca. Her mother watched her closely from the window, and saw her struck down as by lightning the moment she touched the chain. This circumstance dispelled the belief that villains with sand clubs were lying in wait at the well, and when Miss McGinniss recovered she and her mother agreed that the well had been bewitched. When Mr. McGinniss returned from his day's work and was informed of the bewitched condition of the well he treated the announcement with scorn. Mr. McGinniss is an unusually intelligent man, and is an engineer in charge of the engine which works the elevator in Conroy's furniture warehouse. He ridiculed the theory that the well was bewitched, and asserted that electricity had leaked into it from some one of the many electric wires which are in use in Ithaca. It was this electricity which entering the respective systems of Mrs. and Miss McGinniss, by way of the bucket chain, had shocked them. The remedy was plain. Water should be drawn from the well by means of a rope, and the bucket chain should be left untouched. To prove that his theory was right, Mr. McGinniss tied a rope to a pail, lowered the latter into the well, and drew it up without experiencing any shocks whatever. He was in the midst of a remark concerning the great advantage which an intelligent man possesses over any number of women, when his hand accidentally came into contact with the water, and he received a shock which knocked him entirely off his feet, although it did not render him insensible. It was now evident that the shocks received by the McGinniss family came from the water of the well. Mr. McGinniss, as soon as he regained control of his limbs, proceeded to test the water by carefully filling a glass dish with it and coaxing the family cat to drink. The instant the cat's whiskers touched the water a shower of sparks flew from her fur and she rushed to hide herself in the cellar. Next, Mr. McGinniss induced the family dog—an unusually large bull-dog—to drink from the glass dish. As soon as the dog touched the water, a dazzling jet of electricity poured from the extremity of his tail with a loud, crackling noise. The dog would have fled, but the bull-dog, being of the persevering habit of his species, refused to abandon the water until he had drank every drop of it, after which he limped away in a very feeble and debilitated state. Satisfied with these experiments, Mr. McGinniss sent for a scientific person connected with the local university, and had him make an analysis of the water. The scientific person found that it contained 33 per cent. of pure electricity, which had evidently leaked into the well from a Brush electric light wire. When water from the well was placed in a glass jar the electricity could be plainly seen to make its escape in bubbles, like the carbonic acid gas in Vichy water. While the scientific person assured Mr. McGinniss that water containing, 33 per cent. of electricity was exceedingly dangerous, he suggested to him that water containing, say, 10 per cent. of electricity might prove to be wholesome and medicinal, and proposed that Mr. McGinniss should go into partnership with him in order to advertise and sell Ithaca electric water. The proposal was accepted, the necessary experiments as to the effect of the water when diluted with rain water were made, and the Ithaca electric water will soon be placed on the market. There can be no doubt that it will become immensely popular. A single glass of this wonderful beverage has all the exhilarating properties of a quart of champagne, with none of the unpleasant after effects of that beverage. It will cure nearly all diseases, except loss of legs or arms and petrification of the brain, and as a tonic it is without a rival. After drinking two or three glasses a man gives out electric sparks whenever he touches a piece of metal, but the passage of the sparks is not accompanied by any painful sensation. For political uses the electric water will entirely supersede whiskey, since, according to the scientific person's analysis, one quart of the water contains eight times as much political enthusiasm as a quart of whiskey, and had the discovery of the well been made a month ago the free distribution of the water by the National Temperance Committee would have secured the triumphal election of St. John. Such a discovery is of incalculable importance, and Mr. McGinniss will be ranked in the opinion of posterity as one of the greatest benefactors of the race.

ISRAEL IN MANCHESTER.

No sketch of Northern society would be complete without some notice of the Anglo-German. The actual number of Germans and German-Jews resident in a town like Manchester affords no adequate criterion of their wealth and influence. How great these are may be gathered from one or two illustrations. When in 1882 twenty leading married members of the Manchester Assembly Rooms combined to give the triennial Benedick's ball, seven out of that total were foreigners by descent, six Germans and one Greek. Only the other day we took the trouble to count the proportion of foreign names in a list of firms posted in the doorway of a great block of offices near the centre of Manchester, and found that out of thirty it was just half. And, musical though Manchester prides itself on being, it cannot be denied that the most constant and discriminating section of Mr. Halle's audience are Germans. No one who has ever attended one of these concerts can have failed to be struck by the unusually large proportion of Teutonic and Semitic physiognomies, a fact which led a local tourist to declare, on the occasion of a recent ance of "Israel in Egypt," that the title en appropriately altered to "Israel Hall." Herr Richter's concerts in ould have been a failure. Hall was only half the true sense, why the ful as

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette, Nov.* 14.)

ADMIRALTY, 14th November, 1884.

In accordence with the provisions of H M's Ordes in Council of the 26th June, 1867, 22nd Feb, 1870, and 18th May, 1870:—

Staff Comr J H Tully has been placed on the Retired List, with pemission to assume the rank and title of Retired Commander.

Sub-Lieut H Grant-Dalton has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in H M Fleet

Engr W Siddorn has been promoted to the rank of Chief Engr in H M Fleet

In accordance with the provisions of HM Order in Council of 30th April, 1877—Engr J T Doming has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 25th November as compared with that for the 18th November:—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 18. Rs. A. P.	Nov. 25. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	71,59,236 4 4	71,59,236 4 4
Treasury Balances	1,85,65,968 15 11	1,41,58,786 11 1
Other Deposits	2,83,44,9 0 2 6	3,09,52,575 3 3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	1,47,253 12 7	1,59,991 12 7
Sundries	15, 0,395 7 7	15,39,351 4 0
Rs...	7,29,97,914 10 11	7,11,69,700 8 9

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	69,44,351 0 0	71,50,238 0 0
Other authorized Investments	38,19,202 8 0	38,36,882 8 0
Loans on Govt. Securities	8,69,95,1 1 2	76,55,797 11 3
Credits on do.	79,82,116 13 11	78,70,812 2 2
Hills Discounted	1,31,57,07 2 10	1,45,29,634 12 1
Balances with other Banks	8,46,033 11 4	8,86,333 12 2
Bullion	28,577 12 11	28,577 12 11
Head Stock	11,88,612 7 1	11,88,431 11 5
Stamps	9,027 0 0	9,223 4 0
Sundries	6,29,349 6 3	6,29,400 13 3
Cash at Head Office	1,63,55,166 12 8	1,47,57,028 11 1
Do. at Branches	1,19,67,867 14 6	1,36,60,339 6 5
Rs...	7,29,97,914 10 11	7,11,69,700 8 9

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Oxfordshire, 993 tons, Captain C P. Jones, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee in ballast

THE steamer Moscotte, 2,113 tons, Captain George Haig, sailed yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line steamer Clain Sinclair, 1,911 tons, Captain C E Darley, will sail to-day for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Scindia, 416 tons, Captain S. Abrey, sailed yesterday for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo.

THE barque Randolf, 343 tons, Captain A. Roberts, which arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo from Cochin (14th Nov.), brought a general cargo and Mr. and Mrs. Fernandes and son, as a passengers. The vessel is consigned to Hajee M. Cassum.

THE steamer Bhownuggur, 108 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bhownuggur, with a general cargo and 184 deck passengers.

THE steamer Avoca, 904 tons, Captain C. Klyhn, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, with a general cargo and Mr. C. F. de Menezes, and 120 deck passengers.

THE steamer Bassano, 1,186 tons, Captain James Atkin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, (19th Oct.), with a general cargo of 307 tons, coals and 11 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messss Finlay Muir and Co.

THE steamer Highfied, 1,668 tons, Captain William Sympson, arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo from Cardiff (30th Oct.), with a cargo of 2,939 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co.

THE steamer Iran, 108 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo from Bhownuggur, with a general cargo and 32 deck passengers. She will sail to-day for same port, with a general cargo and 80 deck passengers.

THE barque Sir Lancelot, 886 tons, Captain M. McDonald, which arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo from Mauritius (5th Nov.), brought a cargo of 17,050 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
30	Highfield (s)	Sympson	Cardiff, Oct. 30.
	Iran (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur, Nov 29
Dec. 1	Bassano (s)	Alkin	Hull, Oct. 19.
	Bhownuggur (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur, Nov 30
	Gwalior (s)	Harris	London, Nov. 30.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
1	Abyssinia (s)	Canepa	Genoa &c.
	Purnilia (s)	Tern-r	Persian Gulf.
	Oxfordshire (s)	Jones	Kurrachee.
	Scindia (s)	Abrey	Kurrachee.
	Mascotte (s)	Haig	Hull.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances on Saturday last:—

Steamer Avoca, Khyhn, to Zanzibar.
" Clan Sinclair, Darley, to Marseilles.
" Iran, Nacoda, to Bhownuggur.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Parramatta, to London &c.
" Bassano, to Hull and Newyork.
" Satara, to Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee.
" Bhownuggur, to Bhownuggur.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
27 Romania (s) ..... James ..... Harris, Liverpool 21. Khandalla (s) ..... Singapore, Nov. 18.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 27.—Steamer Bancoora, Clan Macgregor and Pemba.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 29.

Sargent, Surg. Major, on leave, from Hingoli.
Adam, Lieut., South Lancashire, on leave, from Australia.
Wardrop, Col., Judge Advocate General, on duty, from Poona.
Orr, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

NOVEMBER 30.

Hogg, Brigadier Genl., Quarter Master Genl., on duty, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 1.

Cary, Major, East Yorkshire, on leave, to England.
Salmon, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Gordon, Lieut. Col., B. A., on leave to England.
Braganza Surg., on duty, to Kurrachee.
Hogg, Lieut. Col., Poona Horse, on duty, to Poona.
Jenning, Captain, R. E., on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley Commdt. B. V. R. C.

Bombay, December 2.

There will be drill at the following places until further orders, viz:—At the Oval near band stand every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6-30 a. m. The parade on Wednesday will be under the Adjutant. At the J. J. Hospital every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 5 p.m. At the P. and O. Dock yard every Monday and Friday at 5 p. m. At the Byculla school every Monday and Thursday, at 5 p. m. At the Town Hall every Monday and Wednesday at 4-45 p.m.

All members and especially recrimt are requested to attend at the above places for Squad and Company drill so as to qualify themselves for the commanding Officers parade on Saturday.

White uniform to be worn at all the above parades.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to C. Company viz:—

Vol R W Cox; and Vol W F Walke.

The Meeting of the Executive Committee Rifle Association is postponed to Tuesday at the same time and place.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed." Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers every where at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND 2800,00

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT COUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on fixed Deposits at the following rates of Interest:—
5 per cent. per annum for 12 months deposit.
4 do. do. 6 do. do.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE.
MILITARY DRILLS.
WHITE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-treet, Bombay.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & CO.,
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited.
SUCCESSORS TO
P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
6, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

KANNY & Co.'s WATCHES are unsurpassed as to their strength, time-keeping, qualities, and prices. The ever-increasing demand has proved this.

Gold, Silver, and Metal Watches of various descriptions, at PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION.

KANNY & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,
No. 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND,
he descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sentpost free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co. Calcutta.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, the yards (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blastin Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per kegs.		
Do.	F	do. do.
Do.	FF	do. do.
Do.	FFF	do. do.
Do.	FG	do. do.
lb. tins		ounce of 25 lbs. per doz. bl.
Do.	FF	do. do.
Do.	FFF	do. do.
lb. tins	F	do. do.
Do.	FF	do. do.
Do.	FFF	do. do.
Do.	A W I American	do. do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do. do.
Do	No. 6 Cannister	do. per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST
results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.
ELECTRIC MACHINES for 16 to 2,000 Candles, each. Lamps... 350 to 750
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each. " 1,200
Do. 8 do. 500 do. " 1,900
Do. 20 do. 500 do. " 2,000
SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other system.
F. FISCHER,
41, Meadow-stret Agent and General Manager.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE
AFTER FORTY YEARS TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND, And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM, has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the India Bazars

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
RSUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Mazi tet near Jumma Musjid.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St., London.
Sold in small and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address and Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.
WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co.; KEMP AND Co.; ROGERS AND Co.; BOLTON AND Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Fort.

BENEDICTINE, BENEDICTINE,
From the Abbey of Fécamp, France.
THE BEST LIQUEUR,
ANTI-CHOLERAIC, ANTI-DYSPEPTIC.
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
OLD CLUB HOUSE,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.
Price, Rs. 72 per case.

CELEBRATED
LOCHDHU and V. O. S., very old SHAMROCK WHISKY as supplied to the leading Clubs in the United Kingdom, can now be had from our
SOLE AGENT—JOHN M. HEYN,
25, APOLLO-STREET, BOMBAY.

These well-known blends stand second to none in regard to quality, and have obtained five Gold Medals for excellence, one of which was awarded at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1884.

KIRKER, GREER & CO., Limited,
DISTILLERS,
BELFAST AND GLASGOW.

THE following consignment is just landed from the s. s. "City of Venice," shipped by the celebrated firm, Messrs. WHEELER & Co., of Belfast:—

Guinness Stout, Quarts	per dozen	Rs.	5	9
Do. Pints	"	"	3	9
Bass' Ale Quarts	"	"	5	10
Do. Pints	"	"	3	10
Ginger Ale	"	"	2	12
Champagne Cider	"	"	5	0
Phosphozone	"	"	4	0
Raspberry Vinegar Cordial	"	"	11	11
Cinnamon Cordial	"	"	11	11
Lime Juice Syrup	"	"	11	11
Lager Beer, reputed, Quarts	"	"	4	12
Do. Pints	"	"	3	10

All in splendid condition. Apply at Godown No. 12, Homjee-street, Elphinstone Circle, next door to Rubattino Company's Godown, for not less than one dozen of any of the above.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.	Per 1 doz quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Italian Champagne	Rs. 24 0	Rs. ...
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	" ...
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 55 0	" 58 0
Guirand Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche	53 0	...
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	" 48 0	...
Dry Elite	" 48 0	" 50 0
First Quality Dry	" 40 0	" 42 0

From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN, AYKEN CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Blanche, dry	Rs.	32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	"	37 0	" 39 0
Goldiack, extra	"	42 0	" 44 0

MOSELLE.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Josephshoefer (still)	Rs.	24 0	Rs. ...

STILL HOCKS.
From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs.	..	.. 19 0
Deidesheimer	"	17 0	" 20 0
Geisenheimer	"	..	" 21 0
Leibfraumilch	"	..	" 25 0
Steinwein	"	22 0	" ...
Hochheimer Berg	"	26 0	" 29 0
Rudesheimer	"	..	" 29 0
Marcobrunner	"	..	" 33 0
Queen Victoria Berg	"	36 0	" ...

From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.

Moselblumchen	Rs.	14 0	Rs. 1 0
Niersteiner	"	..	" 16 0
Hochheimer	"	..	" 19 0
Braunneberger	"	16 0

NOW READY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

FOR DECEMBER,

CONTAINING ALL THE

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS,

WITH

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES'

BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES

AND THE

ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN, CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.—*Postage Free.*

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for December has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

CONTENTS:

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
CALENDAR.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD—
Examples of Cook's Tours Round the World.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, the Straits, China and Japan.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, Australia, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Japan.
THE ROUTE TO ENGLAND FROM INDIA *via* the PACIFIC.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY to places in INDIA and abroad.
Tanga Daks.
Harbour Steam Ferries.
DESCRIPTION OF BOMBAY.
POSTAL DIRECTORY—
Departure of Overland Mails.
Departure of Inland Mails.
Money Orders.
Inland Postage Rates.
Foreign do. do.
Foreign Parcel Post.
TELEGRAPHIC CHARGES—
Rates for Foreign Telegrams.
Rates of Charges between India and Ceylon.
Ceylon Local Charges.
THROUGH TRAINS—
Bombay to Nagpore, Allahabad, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Allahabad, Nagpore, Indore, and Mhow to Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Ahmedabad, and Bhownuggar.
Bombay and Ahmedabad to Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Delhi, Agra, and Lahore.
Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Ajmere, and Indore to Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Allahabad to Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, and Peshawar.
Lahore to Mooltan, Sibi, and Kurrachee.
Kurrachee and Sibi to Mooltan and Lahore.
Mooltan, Lahore, and Peshawar to Delhi, Cawnpore, and Allahabad.
Bombay to Poona, Sholapur Nizam's Hyderabad, Madras, and Beypore.
Beypore, Madras, Nizam's Hyderabad, Sholapur, and Poona to Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Coorla, Tanna, and Cullian and *vice versa*.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, and Andaree.
Local Trains between Andaree, Bandora, Mahim, and Bombay.
RAILWAY TIME TABLES—
Bombay to Bhosawal, Hosungabad, Jubbulpore, Allahabad, Benares, Gya, Patna, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Patna, Gya, Benares, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Hosungsond to Bhosawal and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore and Raj Nandgaon.
Raj Nandgaon to Nagpore and Bombay.
Bombay to Narel, Khandala, Poona, Ahmednugar, Munmad, Sholapur, Nizam's Hyderabad, Raichore, Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Nilgiri, and Baypore.
Beypore, Nilgiri, Mysore, Bangalore, Madras, Raichore, Nizam's Hyderabad, Sholapur and Munmad to Poona and Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhownagar, Aboo-Road, Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Agra, Muttra, Delhi, Lahore, Mooltan, Peshawar, Kurrachee, and Sibi.
Sibi, Kurrachee, Peshawar, Mooltan, Lahore, Delhi, Muttra, Agra, Jeypore, Mhow, Indore, Aimere, Aboo-Road, Bhownuggar, Ahmedabad, Baroda, and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Calcutta to Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Gwalior, and Delhi.
Delhi, Gwalior, Agra, Cawnpore, and Allahabad to Bombay and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Azimgunge, Rajmahal, Monghyr, and Luckieserai.
Luckieseral, Monghyr, Rajmahal, and Azimgunge to Calcutta.
Benares to Byramghat, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allighur, and Moradabad.
Moradabad, Allyghur, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Byramghat to Benares.
Barrh Ghat to Somastipore, Mozufferpore, and Durbunga and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Sonapore, Diamond Harbour, and Canning and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Ranaghat, Bongong, Rammuggar, Damookdea, and Goalundo.
Goalundo, Damookdea, Rammuggar, Bongong, and Ranaghat to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Nawabgunj Parbutipur, Rungpore, Siliguri, and Darjeeling.
Darjeeling, Siliguri, Parbatipur, Rungpore, and Nawabgunj to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kunia, Mogulhat, and Dhubri and *vice versa*.
Madras to Chingleput, Pondicherry, Tanjore, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, and Tuticorin.
Tuticorin, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Tanjore, Pondicherry, and Chingleput to Madras.
ABSTRACT OF RAILWAY REGULATIONS AND INFORMATIONS—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
H. H. the Nizam's Railway.
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.
B. B. & Central India Railway.
Bhownuggar-Gondal Railway.
Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway.
Indus Valley, Khandahar, and Punjab Northern Railways.
Madras Railway.
Mysore State Railway
South Indian Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway
Patna and Gya State Railway.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Ry.
Nulhati State Railway.
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES—
P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.
Bombay to Suez and Brindisi, Venice or London.
Venice, Brindisi or London to Suez and Bombay.
Calcutta to Suez and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Shanghai and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Australia and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes—Calcutta to Marseilles and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Brindisi and Trieste to London.
Alexandria to Cyprus.
Rates of Passage Money.
Florio Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.
Rates of Passage Money.
Archor Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Hall Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Clan Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co.—
Rates of Passage Money.
British India Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Madras, &c., and Calcutta and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Kurrachee, Bushire and Bussorah and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Moulmein, Malacca and Singapore and *vice versa* Madras to Vizagapatam and Rangoon.
Rates of Passage Money.
Irrawady Flotilla Co.—
Rangoon to Mandalay and Bassein and *vice versa*.
The River Steam Navigation Co.—
From Calcutta to Serajgunge, &c., to Debrooghur.
Rates of Passage Money.
The India General Steam Nav Co.—
Calcutta to Assam.
Calcutta to Cachar.
Rates of Passage Money.
Calcutta to Cattak (*via* Chandbally).
Rates of Passage Money.
Midnapur Canal Daily Steam Service.
Revilgunj and Patna by the Rivers Gogra and Ganges.
Routes from Calcutta to Cachar.
Gowhatti and Shillong Government Bullock Train and Passenger Services.
Rates of Passage Money.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—
Routes from Ahmedabad.
Do. from Ahmedabad (Deccan).
Do. from Hingolee to Aurungabad *via* Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad (Deccan).
Do. from Mominabad to Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad to Bheer.
Do. from Asseerghur.
Do. from Baroda.
Do. from Belgaum.
Do. from Bhooj.
Do. from Bombay.
Do. from Dapoolee.
Do. from Deesa.
Do. from Dharwar.
Do. from Goghra.
Principal Routes in or passing through the Kaira Collectorate and Pandu Mahals
Routes from Kolhapoor.
Do. from Neemuch.
Do. from Poona.
Do. in Kattyawar.
Do. from Sattara.
Do. from Secunderabad to Hingolee *via* Nandair, Degaloor, and Jogiapett.
Do. from Secunderabad to Mussilipatam via Bezoara.
Do. from Surat.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
Horse Carriage Dak Association.
Panjab Van Dak.
Dak-bearer Service.
ROUTES IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—
From Saharanpore to Dehra, Mussoori, and Landour.
To Naini Tal and Almorah.
ROUTES TO THE PUNJAB.
Ambalia to Kalka, Dugshai, Kasaoli, and Simla.
Jullundhar Cantonments to Dharmsala.
Dharmsala to Kokeir in Lahoul (through) Kulu Valley.
Lahore to Ferozepore.
ROUTES TO KASHMERE.
BOMBAY TRAMWAY FARES.
RATES OF BOAT FARES for Bombay Harbour.
AUTHORISED RATES for Buggy Shigram, Cab, and Victoria.

AGENTS:

BOMBAY.....	Watson & Co., and Thacker & Co.	MADRAS.....	Higginbotham & Co., and Gran Bros.
POONA	Treacher & Co., and Phillips & Co	LONDON.....	G. Street, 30 Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludagte Circus, E. C.
CALLIAN	Railway Station.		
BULSAR	Eduljee Pestonjee Dessai.		
DEOLALEE.....	Cursetjee Dossabhoy.		
ALLAHABAD ..	Railway Station.		

GLENLIVET WHISKY.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK—

"GLENLIVET."

GEORGE and JOHN GORDON SMITH, of THE GLENLIVET DISTILLERY, beg to intimate that "GLENLIVET" is a district which belongs exclusively to His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon and that their Distillery was the *first* and is now the *only* licensed Destillery in Glenlivet, and they respectfully caution the trade and the public against parties offering other whiskies as "GLENLIVET."

"ANDREW USHER & CO.'S OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY.

(The Registered Trade Mark of Messrs. Andrew Usher & Co., Edinburgh), obtained a GOLD MEDAL and FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION. It is a blend of the above and other Whiskies.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY,

CUTLER I LMER & CO.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FORT BOMBAY.

THE Manager takes this opportunity of tendering his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on the Hotel by Travellers; and regrets that at times the accommodation has not been sufficient to meet all demands. He has therefore made extensive additions, and hopes in future to be in a position to meet the wants, comfort and convenience of his Patrons.

Numerous Testimonials bear witness to the advantages of the GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

The Hotel Clerks meet every Train and Steamer.

TERMS.

Rs. 5 per day, including Board and Lodging. For further particulars address THE MANAGER.

ALEX. FERGUSON AND COMPANY,

DISTILLERS, GLASGOW.

WE have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in India for the above firm's celebrated "Breadalbane" brand of SCOTCH WHISKIES, well-known in America Australia and China.

These Whiskies are of high character, fully matured, and we have every confidence in recommending them to consumers.

We have stocks in quarter casks 3 O.P., at Rs. 9 per gallon, cask included, and in cases of one dozen at Rs. 20 nett.

We guarantee each bottle to contain t *sixth* part of a *gallon* and each case contains *two gallons.*

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.,

MILITARY SQUARE,

BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette STEAM PRESS,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER, BOOK, JOB, & FANCY PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED IN THE BEST STYLE.

BOOK BINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

MACHINE RULING, PAGING AND PERFORATING.

PRINTING IN COLORS AND GOLD.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING AND ENGRAVING.

LITHOGRAPHING AND DESIGNING.

Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED, SILK MERCERS,

MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, TAILORS, HOSIERS, HATTERS, DRAPERS, GLOVERS, BOOT AND SHOE-MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL PROVIDERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST UNPACKED

NEW HATS

NEW BONNETS

NEW MILLINERY

A NOVEL ASSORTMENT

AN UNIQUE SELECTION

A GRAND STOCK.

DURING THE PRESENT WEEK

The Cash Bazaar, Limited, will make a

SPECIAL SHOW

Of their exceedingly large, varied and stylish stock of

LADIES' NEW HATS AND BONNETS,

STRAW, CHIP, FELT, CHENILLE AND FANCY TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED,

Which has just been opened, comprising all the leading styles of shapes. We would specially draw attention to this very new and stylish assortment, the most exquisitely and artistically trimmed and in the latest fashion. It is impossible to attempt a description of any one. The following are a few styles in Hats:—The "Jockey," "The Post Boy," "Palatine," Orleans "Alpine," "Camille," "Windsor Tudor," "Canton" and a variety of others. Equally stylish Hats with square Crowns, High Crowns, and narrow Brims. Felt Hats in all colours. Hats with shaded ostrich feathers and novelties in Pins, Dress Bonnets beautifully embroidered with gold, silver and coloured embroidery and lastly a large stock of the now prevailing "THE PRINCESS OF WALES" and "PRINCESS" shapes in Black, White, Brown and Grenat.

WM. SILLITOE, Secretary and Manager,

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.

A COMPLETE MEDICINE CHEST.

TO FAMILIES AND UP-COUNTRY RESIDENTS.

DR. JAYNE'S HOUSEHOLD MEDICINES ARE STRONGLY RECOMMENDED.

THEY HAVE BEEN TRIED FOR UPWARDS OF 40 YEARS, AND FOUND SAFE, SIMPLE, AND EFFECTIVE.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT

Will give relief from Cough, Cold, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis and Weak Chest.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE

Is exceedingly beneficial in Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Ague in Children, Debility, and Sick Headache.

JAYNE'S SPECIFIC FOR TAPE-WORM

Destroys this troublesome animal.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM

Is a pleasant, safe, and certain remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus Colic, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, want of Appetite, and inability to Sleep.

JAYNE'S ALTERNATIVE

Is highly efficient in curing Swellings, Ulcers, Cancerous and other Tumours, Goitre Bronchocele enlargement of Liver, Spleens, Kidneys, &c.

JAYNE'S AGUE MIXTURE

Never fails to cure speedily ordinary Fevers and Ague.

JAYNE'S LINIMENT OR COUNTRY-IRRITANT

Is an external application for Sprains, Bruises, Sour Throat, Quinsy, Pains and Soreness in the Bones, Paralysis, Pains and Stiffness of Joints, Rheumatism, Gout, &c.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS

Are sovereign remedy for Liver Complaints, Jaundice, affections of the Bladder and Kidneys Erysipelas, Impurity of the Blood, and Costiveness. They give tone to the stomach.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC

Preserves and beautifies the Hair. It assists growth and accelerates restoration of the Hair

The above preparations are sold everywhere. Order them from your Chemists or Druggists.

For further particulars, Testimonials, &c., see Dr. JAYNE'S Medical Almanac and Guide to Health distributed free.

☞ Sole wholesale Agents, Messrs. WARDEN & Co., Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

STONE'S LGA LIGHT GRAVITY ALE,

Specially brewed to meet the present demand for light Ale.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE (AS HITHERTO SHIPPED.)

BOTTLED BY OURSELVES,

May be obtained of all the principal dealers in India.

STONE & SON,

9, ST. MILDRED'S COURT, LONDON, E.C.

YARROW'S SMALL STEAMERS & STEAM LAUNCHES

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO.,

(LATE YARROW & HEDLEY),

ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

BARTON & CO., LIMITED,

HAVE the pleasure to announce the arrival of NEW GOODS from the First Houses in Europe, and to which they respectfully invite attention.

XMAS AND NEW YEAR GREETINGS.

In the Latest and Choicest Designs.

From 1 Anna to 5 Rupees each.

SILVER AND GOLD JEWELLERY.

Badminton, Croquet and Lawn-Tennis sets, in cases complete.

Photo Frames, Albums, Ladies' Companions, Hand Bags, Dressing Cases, Jewel and Work Boxes, etc., etc.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

In every variety. Large Stock for Selection.

Special Discount for Schools.

Electro and Silver-Plated Ware,

In the Latest Styles and well suited for Presentation.

Conjuring Tricks, new and Amusing, in great variety.

Crystallized Apricots, Angelica, Cherries, Greengages, Mirabells, Strawberries, etc., etc.

Xmas Tree Ornaments in great variety.

Father Xmas in all sizes.

Bon-bons, Crackers, Sweets, Holly, Mistletoe, and Father Xmas Circles and Wreaths.

Champagnes, Hocks, Clarets, Burgundies, Beers, Liqueurs, Brandies, Whiskies, Ports, Sherries, etc.

Musical Boxes, Fiddles, Decanters, Ink Bottles, and Fruit Stands.

Violins in Cases and all Accessories.

Ladies' and Gent's Silk Umbrellas.

Lubin's, Crown's, Lundborg's, Atkinson's, etc.,

Most Popular Perfumes for the Pocket Handkerchief.

Letts's Diaries, Letts's Diaries, Letts's Diaries, for 1885,

In all Sizes and Styles, at English Prices.

Boxing Gloves, Fencing Sticks, and Cricketing Kit.

Writing Desks, Stationery Cabinets and Household Tidys.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

BARTON & CO., LIMITED,

WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

BOOK OF BOMBAY

BY JAMES DOUGLAS

ILLUSTRATING THE HISTORY OF BOMBAY FROM THE MARRIAGE TREATY IN 1661 TO THE YEAR OF GRACE 1883,

With the views of Seevajee and the Peishwas, of Bonaparte and Nelson, and Arthur Wellesley and other remarkable historical characters in regard to the City; as well as a great deal of interesting and valuable information respecting the growth of the City, its Commerce, Topography and surroundings.

With an excellent Chromo-litho. Portrait of Seevajee, by Messrs Maclure and Macdonald; and a Map of Bombay as it was in 1760.

The Portugalls have choused us it seems on the Island of Bombay.—*Samuel Pepys.*

In one handsome volume of 566 pages, 8vo., cloth bound.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Rs. 5 PER COPY.

CONTENTS:

BOMBAY MARRIAGE TREATY—
Article XI.—Instrument of Possession.
WESTERN INDIA IN 1583—
The Man about Town—King of Ballagat—The Master Mariner—Decline and Fall—The Inquisition—Miscellanea—Archæological Note on Linschotten.
BOMBAY BEGINNINGS—
Mortuary Returns—Exchange—Profits of Trade—The Cotton Trade—The Imports—Freights—Jovial Times—Bombay Green—Never Taken—A Sneaker of Bombay Punch—A Home in Bombay in 1684
GERALD AUNGIER, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY—
Who he Was—What he Did—Traits—His Silver Chalice—Where he lived—His House—Conclusion.
SEEVAJEE—
His Country—His Birth—His Person and Character—His Accomplishments—Part Second—Traits Bad and Good—His Two Great Crimes—His Master Passion—His Coronation—His Death.
KANOJEE ANGRIA AND THE PIRATES OF WESTERN INDIA—
Early Navigation—Angria's Kolaba—Fleet of Seevajee—The Commerce assailed by the Pirates—What he cost us—His Crowning Achievement—Vengeance—The English Pirate—The Police of the Indian Seas—Their Cruelties—The Last of the Angrias—Their Old Haunts—Conclusion—Supplementary Note.
BOMBAY, 1750—
Grose's Account—When Grose Landed—Mr Grose asked to Supper—A Few Ladies—Subjects of Conversation—The Government House—A Colossal Sundial—The Bombay of 1750—Hornby's Vellard—The Fort—The Dockyard—Cartography of Bombay—The Towers of Silence—First Parsee in Europe—A Plucky Woman—Elephanta—His Portrait of Kanojee Angria—Raighur—Bullion and Exchange—Native Character—Malabar Hill.
THE BOOK OF GOMBROON, 1752-53—
History not Antiquarianism—Mortality ills—The Inkstand—Elcetera—The Lord of the Hot Countries—Four Gradations of Service—People were here before us—The English Sirnames of Bombay—Horatio Nelson: or Bombay, 1775.
NAPOLEON BONAPARTE AT SUEZ, 1798—
Suez—His Visit and Schemes—Crosses the Red Sea—State of Feeling in Bombay—The Suez Canal—The Forbes' Loans—Conclusion.
THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON IN BOMBAY—
A Love-passage—The Duke's Nose—The Duke of Wellington in Bombay and Western India—The Duke in India—The Bombay of his Period—A Great Dearth of Materials—The Duke's Triumphal Entry into Bombay—The Condition of the People—Why was Arthur Wellesley There—His Celebrated March to Poona—Duel; Discipline at Nagar—Native Opinion of the Duke—Traits—Here are Two Notabilia—Was the Duke at Matheran—The Duke of Welling.n's Bombay Residence.
MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE—
Items—His Popularity—Portrait—Political—Eccentricities—His History of India—Governors of Bombay—Religious—Character and Accomplishments—Biographical.
SIR JOHN MALCOLM—
Preliminary—Calf Country—The Soldier's Return—In Paris—A Big Day—Dinner to the Ettrick Shepherd—Governor of Bombay—Reduction ad Absurdum—Vi et Armis—Person—Conclusion.
SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH; OR BOMBAY 1804 TO 1812—
Bombay a Dull Place—The Diary and Letters of Mackintosh—He did Good Work in Bombay—A quiet Day at Parell—A Noisy Day at Tarsala—Calls—In the Judgment Seat—An Unspoken Bombay Sermon—Mackintosh and Wilson.
POONA AND THE PEISHWAS—
A Retrospect.
SEEVAJEE'S FORTS—
Torna.
THE FORT OF RAJMACHEE, NEAR KHANDALA—
The Bombay Forts—The Road to it—The look out—Condition of the People—Streams.
THE FORT OF RAIGHUR—
Raighur Ho—View of Nagotna Creek from Bombay—Pachad and the Staircase—Position—Descriptive—Architecture—A View from Raighur—Why Seevajee Chose Raighur—The English Embassy—Nil Desperandum—The Burst of the Monsoon—The Coronation—Portrait—How they Spend the Time—A Transaction in Piece-Goods—Seevajee and the English—Its Memories.
BEEJAPOOR—
Meadows Taylor—The Accommodation—Tombs—Doves—Sheep and Dogs—Famine—The Country about Beejapoor—Globe-trotters.
THE MARTYRS OF TANNA—
Note on the Gold of Ophi
THE HON'BLE E. I. COMPANY'S FIRST SHIPPS IN GUJARAT—
Trawadi Shri Krishna Arjunji Nathji of Surat.
JAMES FORBES—
His Book—Arriva. n Bombay—Ways and Means—His Library—James Forbes and the Ladies of Bombay—Diana and the Cobra—The Execution of Gassi Ram—Natural History of Bombay—Notable Things—The Oriental Memoirs—The Apostle—His Attachment to Bombay—Home—Forbes's View from Malabar Hill.
DR WILSON.
BOMBAY DIRECTORY, 1792—
The Honorable Mayor's Court—The Honorable Court of Appeals—List of Merchants.
TWELVE VIEWS OF BOMBAY—
The Doctor, 1673—The Philosopher, 1804—The Traveller, 1812—The Soldier, 1818—The Bishop, 1825—The Governor, 1830—The Geologist, 1835—The Cicerone, 1859—The Presbyter, 1866—The Editor from a Balloon, 1877—The Agriculturist, 1879—Sir Richard Temple, 1879.
BOMBAY, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL, TWELVE VIEWS—
An Eye-witness, 1630—The Muslim, 1604—The Statesman, 1707—The Political Economist 1775—The Civilian—Ces gens la, 1765-83—La femme Anglaise—Mackintosh's Bombay, 1804-11—The Missionary, 1811—The Persian—The Chota Sahib, 1830—L'Inde Occidental Poona 1832—The Censorious, 1854—Excelsior

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

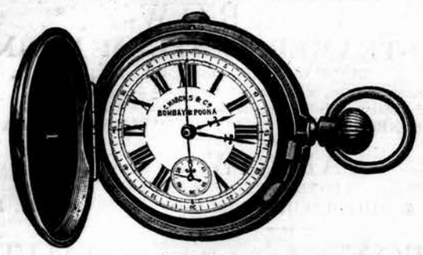
CHRONOGRAPHS & RACING WATCHES

MANUFACTURED BY

POONA, 1, East-street. } C. MARCKS & CO. { BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade-road

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have pleasure in acquainting their numerous Constituents that the Chronographs and Racing Watches enumerated here below are in every respect RELIABLE, DURABLE, and THE MOST PERFECT TIME-KEEPERS EVER MADE:—

Best value obtainable anywhere, Rs. 125 net cash.



In case, with spare glass, spare main spring, and a 2-years' guarantee.

The Illustration represents one of our Keyless Hunting Chronograph Watches in sterling silver case. The long seconds hand is an independent one with three actions, *viz.*, starting, stopping, and flying back to zero, all of which are effected by a pressure on the button projecting near the figure 12 of the dial. The escapement is a lever one fitted with COMPENSATION balance, so as to keep accurate time in ANY climate. Price, net cash ... ... Rs. 125 0

The same works in crystal case. Net cash 110 0

A large collection of high-class Chronograph Gold Watches always in stock, varying in price from Rs. 510 to... ... ... 750 0

Watches with Chronograph hand at the back, of a cheaper quality, each at Rs. 75, 85, and 95 0

We are ready to exchange any of the above if, on receipt, not approved of. Repairs executed by the most experienced Workmen at very low prices.

C. MARCKS & COMPANY,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

JUST PUBLISHED.

A NEW EDITION OF THE VALUABLE COOKERY BOOK,

ENTITLED

"Good Things" Made, Said, and Done

FOR EVERY HOME AND HOUSEHOLD,

CONTAINING—

ONE HUNDRED

Excellent and Palatable HOUSEHOLD RECIPES Bound in Cloth—100 Pages—fully Illustrated. Published by

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., OF LEEDS, ENGLAND,

WILL BE SENT FREE to any one enclosing a One Anna Stamp, to cover Postage, to

MR. F. T. ATKINS, ALLAHABAD, N.W.P.

This same offer was recently made by Messrs. GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co., in England, and for some weeks an average of **7,000 copies a day** were required to keep the promise, so numerous were the applicants.

The offer is unprecedented. The contents of the Book include Soups and how to flavour them with Yorkshire Relish. Fish, how to cook it and the best Sauce to use. Sauces and Gravies, how to make them, their uses, and how to flavour them with an ingredient which, while imparting a delicious flavour, promotes digestion and provokes appetite. The Sauce of Sauces—Yorkshire Relish. Rules for Roasting. Rules for Boiling. Rules for Frying. Rules for Broiling. Rules for Stewing. Rules for Baking. The Cookery of Tinned Meats. Every one in India should read page 34. Dependent as Anglo-Indians are to a great extent upon Tinned Meats, Messrs. GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co. have not hesitated to treat the subject *in extenso*, and are gratified to learn that their "Golden Rule for Cookery of Tinned Meats" is appreciated, and observed by all those Anglo-Indians who have consulted their Book of GOOD THINGS. Vegetables and Salads is a Chapter that every Indian Housekeeper will consult with advantage. Puddings and Pastry is well worth reading, and shows that many English dishes are well suited for India. In the Chapter on Custards and Blancmange, *a secret is imparted.*

EGG and CHEESE, including how to make an OMELETTE, will be read by all Europeans in India—and those who like good living will find in the Chapter a *wrinkle worth knowing.*

The uses of GOODALL'S QUININE WINE in Debility, Loss of Appetite, Cold in the Head, Ague, Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nervousness, and Rheumatism, and Gout, form a fitting and valuable concluding Chapter to a work that contains upwards of one hundred valuable receipts on Cooking, and which will be sent to every applicant in India who will enclose an Anna Stamp to cover the Postage.

F. T. ATKINS, ALLAHABAD, N.W.P.,

SOLE AGENT IN INDIA

FOR

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO.

SEND AN ANNA STAMP, AND OBTAIN THE BOOK AT ONCE.

NOVELTIES IN SILVER JEWELLERY.

BEST MAKE STANDARD QUALITY.

FASHIONABLE HORSE-SHOE "GOOD LUCK" JEWELLERY.

	Cash Rs.
Lockets	15
Brooches.....	6
Bangles	9
Band Bracelets.	15

New Designs in

Silver "Fichu" Brooches.

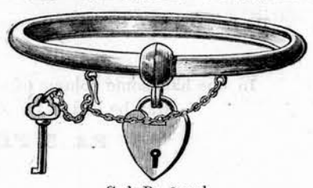
Small Silver Earrings.

Silver Hair Pins.

Silver Bracelets.

Rs. 15 Cash.

THE "PADLOCK" BANGLE.



Cash Rs. 9 each.

OTHER NEW PATTERNS,

Rs. 6 to Rs. 10.

SILVER FLEXIBLE NECKLET.

Cash Rs. 30 each.

NUMEROUS OTHER DESIGNS

Rs. 1 to Rs. 35.

GENT'S SILVER ALBERTS, SCARF-PINS, STUDS, PENCIL CASES, CHARMS, CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, &c.

Inspection invited.

HAMILTON & Co.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

27th November, 1884.

HARNESS! HARNESS!

ENGLISH HARNESS.

ARRIVAL of a large consignment of ready-made English Harness of the very best quality only.

PRICES.

Silver Mounted Single Harness per set from Rs.				85 to Rs.	150
Brass	„	„	„	from „ 75 to „	135
Silver	„	Double	„	from „ 200 to „	350
Brass	„	„	„	from „ 175 to „	300

The above has been made by the BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS, especially (*to our own measurements*) to fit the Horses of this country.

DUNNETT & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND MAKERS OF HARNESS, SADDLERY, AND BOOTS AND SHOES, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

BOMBAY.

BEST ELECTRO-SILVERED PLATEDWARE,

Platedware of the Best Quality and at English Prices.

The Carlton Club Entree Dishes,

With Revolving Cover which cannot be displaced.

In the above elegant and really serviceable Entree Dish, the cover simply turns on two centres, and is made to revolve *under the Dish*, where it is not visible. It has been largely purchased by connoisseurs in the good things of this life. The Dish can also be used when required as a Soup Tureen. Price of the one Dish with one Strainer and one loose Dish, small size.....Rs. 90

Do. do. large size..... „ 110

The Carlton Dish is superbly manufactured in every respect, and is richly silvered.

SIDE DISHES.

BEEFSTEAK OR SIDE OVAL DISHES.

Each in four pieces, the set of four forming 16 dishes at pleasure.

The Beaded pattern, much admired for its neatness, combined with elegance, of plain oval shape, with beaded mountings, best plated on Nickel Silver, and highly finished.

Per set of four dishes. Cash ... ...Rs. 250

Per pair, forming eight dishes ... ... „ 150

THE UNITED SERVICE VEGETABLE DISH.

Consisting of four pieces—*viz.*, the cover, the triflanged divided dish, the dish, which is detachable and the warmer or under part, which can be used separately.

Particular attention is directed to this very compact and useful article.

Richly Electro-silvered on best Nickel Silver Rs. 100

ORIGINAL PEG AND HALF-PEG MEASURE COMBINED.

This useful little article can be used instead of a Wine-glass.

Plain body, with gilt bowls ... ... each Rs. 10 0

Catalogues of Platedware will be sent, post free, on application to

COURT & CO., 21A, Esplanade Road, Bombay,

OPPOSITE TO THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

DONALD, HENESEY & COUPER,

ENGINEERS & IRON FOUNDERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CONTRACTORS' & BUILDERS' IRONWORK,

CASTINGS & FORGINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

MORTAR MILLS,

FIXED OR PORTABLE

ROAD ROLLERS,

ALL SIZES,

GIRDERS.

TANKS,

ETC.

BRIDGES,

IRON ROOFS & FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS,

FOR MARKETS, RAILWAY STATIONS, STORES, &c.

IMPORTERS OF

ENGINES AND BOILERS,

ROLLED BEAMS,

MACHINE TOOLS, &c.

Always in Stock,

ALLEN'S CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS,

Jowitt's Files and Steel of special quality.

PLATES, BARS, RODS, ANGLES, AND TEES.

Corrugated Plates of Guaranteed Quality.

WROUGHT & CAST IRON PIPES, & FITTINGS.

RIPON IRON-WORKS, BOMBAY.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & Co's TRADE MARK WHISKEY.

GOLD MEDAL,

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

For Prices apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co London.

ENGLISH WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,

LUND AND BLOCKLEY,

MAKERS OF THE

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY

TO THE QUEEN-EMPRESS

THE IMPERIAL FAMILY OF RUSSIA,

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

(RAJABAI) CLOCK AND CHIMES

THE ROYAL FAMILY,

THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY,

THE ADMIRALTY, &c., &c.

RAMPART ROW, WEST, BOMBAY. 42, PALL MALL, LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS OF KEYLESS HALF CHRONOMETER AND OTHER WATCHES SUITABLE FOR ROUGH WEAR AND ALL CLIMATES.

REPEATERS, CHRONOGRAPHS, CLOCK AND PERPETUAL CALENDAR WATCHES.

Swiss Watches by the best Manufacturers Examined and Guaranteed.

Repairs of all kinds executed in Bombay.

LONDON CASH PRICES.

LATEST IMPROVEMENTS IN

SHAFTING AND COUPLINGS.

PATENT ROLLED SHAFTING requires no turning.

It has a dark-blue skin—20% stronger than bright shafting, and at same time about half the cost.

BUTLER'S PATENT FRICTIONAL COUPLING requires no keys or bolts. Simplest Coupling yet introduced.

SOLE MAKERS: KIRKSTALL FORGE Co., LEEDS, ENGLAND.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT JUST RECEIVED FROM LONDON AND PARIS.

LADIES' EVENING DRESS & HOUSE SHOES.

Glace Kid Evening Shoes, with Black Emb. Beads, from Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 10-8, very stylish for Evening or Dress Wear. Glace Kid Evening and House Shoes, from Rs. 6-8, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 8-8.

Glace Kid and Patent Court Shoes, from Rs. 6-8, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 8-8 per pair. Glace Kid Court Shoes, with Heel and Black Beaded Bows, at Rs. 8-8 per pair; and a great variety to select from.

LADIES' WALKING BUTTON BOOTS AND OXFORD SHOES.

Children's Button Walking Boots and Oxford Shoes, Strap and House Shoes in Morocco and Glace Kid.

N.B.—Up-country Constituents should send a Pattern Boot or Shoe as a guide for Size.

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Dr. PROSSER JAMES,

Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

Dr. HUNTER SEMPLE,

Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by DR. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found DR. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

Dr. SAUNDERS, C.B.,

Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals,

Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

Dr. WHITMORE,

Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that am acquainted with, in such uniform combination

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, High Holborn, London

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

J. Liebig TRADE MARK

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour., &c.*

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been lately largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

THE ROYAL CHARTER.

THE SHIPPERS have received ROYAL WARRANTS o appointment.

Copies thereof may be seen at our Offices.

The Calcutta Jurors awarded WACHTER & Co. the highest honors.

We offer their ROYAL CHARTER at Rs. 58 per dozen quarts and Rs. 61 per 2 dozen pints.

Less Discount for Cash 5 per Cent.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND CHINA.

READ BROTHERS, LONDON. THE DOGS-HEAD BOTTLING.

In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND.

(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

USE THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE WRIGHT'S AN ELEGANT TOILET SOAP COAL TAR SOAP

TABLETS 6d. BOXES 1/6

PRESCRIBED BY THE ENTIRE MEDICAL PROFESSION FOR THE CURE OF SKIN DISEASES.

PROTECTS FROM MEASLES, SMALL POX & SCARLET FEVER

W. V. WRIGHT & Co SOUTHWARK, LONDON.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL preserves, strengthens, and beautifies the hair; it contains no lead or mineral ingredients, and can now be also had in a golden colour, which is especially suited for fair or golden haired children and persons. Four sizes.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most cooling, healing, and refreshing wash for the face, hands, and arms, and is perfectly free from any mineral or metallic admixtures; it disperses freckles, tan, prickly heat, redness, pimples, &c.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour neither washing nor perspiration will remove.

Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co.,

BYCULLA & FORT.

HORSES.—ARRIVAL OF FRESH BATCHES OF ARAB HORSES, PER S.S. SIMLA & SATARA, FROM BUSSORAH.—DIN. SHAW SUNTOOK & Co. present their compliments to their Constituents, and the Public in general, and beg respectfully to inform them that they have just received a new and Cest batches of Superior HIGHASTE UNIZA and NUZDEE HORSES, consisting of good Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Galloways, Ponies, &c., belonging to different dealers.

Bhendy Bazar Commission Stable, No. 505, Oct. 13, 1884.

THE GREAT REMEDY

For HEADACHE, SEA or BILIOUS SICKNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, LASSITUDE, LOW SPIRITS, HEARTBURN, and FEVERISH COLDS. Prevents and quickly Relieves or Cures the worst form of TYPHUS, SCARLET, JUNGLE, and other FEVERS, PRICKLY HEAT, SMALL-POX, MEASLES, ERUPTIVE or SKIN COMPLAINTS, and various other altered CONDITIONS of the BLOOD. "It

"SAVED MY LIFE"

"for the Fever had obtained a strong hold on me. In a "few days I was quite well."—Extract from letter of C. Fitzgerald, Esq., Correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* in Albania, referring to

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE.

In praise of which the Testimony of Drs. Morgan, Turley, Stevens, Carr Jackson, and other eminent medical gentlemen, has been unqualified, as to its possession of most important elements calculated to restore and maintain Health with perfect vigour of Body and Mind.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Dealers in Bottles, at various prices.

H. LAMPLOUGH, 113, Holborn, London, E.C.

GRIMES TEN GUINEA OUTFIT FOR INDIA. A MARVEL OF CHEAPNESS AND EXCELLENCE

A DINNER SERVICE in best stone China.

A BREAKFAST SERVICE and TEA SERVICE in Porcelain.

A COMPLETE SERVICE OF TABLE GLASS in finest Crystal, elegant shapes.

(All the above complete for twelve persons.)

A TOILET SERVICE of superior quality.

A handsome DUPLEX TABLE LAMP.

All PACKED COMPLETE in iron bound case.

Orders, enclosing remittance, £10-10 (which includes the whole) to be send to

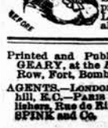
T. R. GRIMES,

83, New Bond St., London, W. Indian & Colonial Outfitter. ESTABLISHED 1851.

Extensive Show Rooms for Lamps, Table Glass, China, Electro Plate, &c.

Descriptive Catalogue free.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT



PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless. Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. BOTANIC MEDICINE Co., Proprietors, 3, New Oxford-street, London, England. Sold by all Chemists.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.